INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. I5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. I6

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 99— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES TO BE RENEWED IN CITY.

—:o:—

Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Shops To Be Stiffened.

ENROLLING OF NEW VOLUNTEERS AND REORGANISATION OF SEVIKAS.

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

There has been a considerable commotion in all the Cloth markets of Bombay since the beginning of the Flag Week. As the Flag week is started for the purpose of intensifying the Congress activities in the City, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and also the Ward Committees have been doing everything in their power to ginger up their various activities. Along with the enrolment of Congress members and enlistment of volunteers, efforts are being made to make Foreign Cloth picketing more effective than it has been after the declaration of the Truce.

So far as the Foreign cloth shop picketing is concerned, in fact, it was not stopped in the city even for a day. It has continued all along and in quite a disciplined manner. It was naturally a little less effective than during "War" time, because it could not quite escape the repercussions of the Sudden cessation of "war."

During the Flag week, the Sevikas have been active enrolling new volunteers and covering a larger field for picketing activities. Very soon, the cloth picketing in Bombay will be made as effective as it was ever before. There is no hostility against anybody in the Congress activities which are in progress during the Flag Week.

All precaution is taken to confine picketing to the conditions of the truce. Extension of activities does not mean breach of truce conditions. The picketing is carried on strictly in accordance with the truce terms. It is as peaceful and unaggressive as it can be. The Congress position as regards cloth picketing is quite clear, and beyond dispute. It is that the Congress has not given up its right of carrying on peaceful picketing of all foreign cloth. There is no reason why there should be any new nervousness among the foreign cloth dealers, knowing fully well as they do that the Congress had never given them permission either directly or impliedly to renew this vicious trade.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN PROGRESS.

—:o:—

The Secretaries B. P. C. C. writes:—

As announced in our initial programme, the Congress activities in connection with the Flag Week beginning from Sunday the 26th April 1931 and ending on Sunday the 3rd May, are now in full swing. Hundreds of volunteers from different Wards are going from street to street and door to door and are enrolling Congress members in thousands. Even women volunteers from among the Desh Sevikas and Hindustani Seva Dal are doing brisk work to enrol Congress members.

Efforts are being made in all the seven Wards to start as early as possible Hindi classes which will be open to the public for training.

The public are requested to make the Flag Week a complete success by enrolling themselves as Congress members in large numbers.

Desh Sevika Sangh

The Joint Hon. Secretaries Rashtriya Stree Sabha write:—

A general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh will take place at Madhav Bag C. P. Tank on Friday 30th inst. at 3-30 p.m. to elect such members to be co-opted to serve on the managing committee of the Desh Sevika Sangh, the Volunteer branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

All names of members for election should reach the undersigned by 30th inst.

All members are requested to attend, no other private notices will be sent.

Jt. Hony. Secretaries,
Rashtriya Stree Sabha.
C/o Shrimati Manibehn Chabildas,
6 Nepean Sea Rd.

FUTURE OF DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

To Work As Volunteer Corps Of Stree Sabha.

A general meeting of the Desh Sevika Sangh and the Volunteer Board of Rashtriya Street Sabha was called on Thursday last decide whether the Desh Sevikas wished to work for the year 1931 as the Volunteer Corps of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha in the same way as they had worked during the memorable year of 1930 tr they wished that the Desh Sevika Sangh be separated from the Rashtriya Street Sabha and start still another independent women's organisation. The Rashtriya Street Sabha has consistently carried out the Congress programme during the last eleven years Namely:—

Collection of Tilak Swaraj Funds for successive years. Enrolment of Congress Members Popularizing and selling Khaddar Conducting and financing a school ofr "Untyaj" children helped by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

WHAT SEVIKAS HAD DONE.

The Sabha carried out any other Congress work which came up from time to time and which they thought they were capable of doing efficiently. Consisting with this policy, the Sabha began to collect its active members soon after the Congress of 1929 and invited others who wished to owrk for the liberation of the country to join them.

Because of the desire of a few members to separate the Sangh from the Sabha, an impression had been created that the majority of the members ff the Sangh wished to separate from the Rashtriya Street Sabha. In order to enable all the members of the Sangh to record their decision to settle the matter for themselves this general meeting of the Desh Sevika Sangh was called.

Mrs. Naidu received an ovation when she rose to speak. Though she is the President of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha this was the first time she was presiding over a meeting of the Desh Sevika Sangh.

SOME OPPOSITION.

Miss Kamakoti Natrajan thought that the interests of the Sangh were being sacrificed for the sake of the parent body and wanted the separation of the Desh Sevika Sangh from the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

Mrs. N. D. S. Captain explained that far from the interests of the Sangh being sacrificed, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha had given practically all its active members to work for the Volunteer Board. She also mentioned that the Rashtriya Stree Sabha was a know body of women workers possessing independent funds of their own.

Mrs. Naidu gave her opinion that there was no question of the Desh Sevika Sangh not being a Volunteer Corps of the Rashtriya Shree Sabha, which is an independent women's organisation which works for the Congress according to its fixed programme. She said she had herself at the beginning invited all other women's organisations like Gujrati Stree Mandal to meet her in her rooms join the Rashtriya Stree Sabha which had nearly one hundred members in its Volunteer Corps.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi wished that the rule prohibiting a Desh Sevika from joining an othyer active Volunteer Board like the Seva Dal should not be enforced.

But Mrs. Naidu, and Mrs. Shantabai Vengesker, who is one of the leading members of the Sangh said that in the interest of discipline actively working bodies this rule should be strictly enforced.

Mrs. Kamlaben Somnawalla and Mrs. Hajrat spoke feelingly on behalf of the Sangh and said that they saw no reason why the Sangh should be separated from the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

MRS. GANGaben WANTS SEPARATION.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel also wished for separation.

When the resolution of keeping the Desh Sevika Sangh as the Volunteer body of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha was put to the vote, it was unanimously passed amidst cheers.

It is understood that after the decision of the Desh Sevika Sangh is put before the Rashtriya Stree Sabha Committee, the Committee and the leaders of the Sangh will meet together to formulate the plan of work.

INDIANISE—SERVICE AND DRUGS.

St. John Amb. Assoc. "Christian And Exotic"

STRICTURES AT A. I. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

POONA, April 27.

The annual conference of the All India Medical Association passed resolutions demanding the immediate cessation of the policy of reserving special posts for European members of the Indian Medical Service, and also abandonment of the policy of importing foreign research experts. The Conference opposed the Round Table Conference proposal for recruiting European doctors for the European community resident in India and also demanded Government action to protect the Indian drug and medicine trade against the competition of foreign manufactures.

Colonel Bholanath, a delegate from northern India, asked for task by stronk criticism of the John Ambulance Association work in India because it was Christian and exotic and followed his attack by strong criticism of the Indian Red Cross organisation which he said was in the hands of British officials.—A. P.

HARKISHEN'S FATHER ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Undesirable Political Activities.

PESHAWAR, April 27.

Gurudasmal father of Harikrishan, the alleged assailant of the Governor of the Punjab was arrested under Section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation for carrying on alleged undesirable political activities.

He was produced before the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Mardan. Two police witnesses appearing for the prosecution deposed to his alleged activities after which the case was transferred to the Court of Capt. Hay, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan for further hearing.—A. P.

King Dines With His Family

LONDON, April 27.

The King dined with other members of Royal Family yesterday evening for the first time since Good Friday. His Majesty is now completely recovered.

Court returns to London on May 4.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM HARMONY

Moulana Bukhari At Amroha

AMROHA, April 23.

Moulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari, the well known Punjab leader, arrived here yesterday noon and in the evening he addressed a big gathering of Musalmans and Hindus in the Jama Masjid and dwelt at length on the use of Khaddar, the observance of the Gandhi-Irwin truce and exhorted Muslims and Hindus to live in harmony and peace. A large number of Muslims took a vow in the Masjid to use Khaddar during the coming Idul-Zuha festival. The meeting dispersed late at night.

The Muolana leaves for Amritsar this evening.—"Leader."

NEW INDIAN AIR FORCE.

—:o:—

Fresh Use For India's Money.

LONDON, Apr. 27.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Benn foreshadowed the institution of new Indian Air Force before long.

He said he was now working out the details in consultation with Air minister and Government of India. The new force would be distinct from Indian Army.—Reuter.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Its Personnel.

SIMLA, April 27.

The Associated Press understands that the following non-official gentlemen have accepted the invitation to serve on the Committee of Experts which is being convened by the Government of India to make recommendations for the establishment of an Indian Military College:—

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Principal S. N. Mukerji of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Rai Bahadur Chaudhry Chhotu Ram, Sir Abdur Rahim, M.L.A., Captain Sher Muhammedkhan, M.L.A., Lt. Narain Singh Bahadur, and Lt. Col. H.A.J. Gidney, M.L.A.

The official members besides the Commander-in-Chief, will be Lt. General Sir Kennetn Wigram, Chief of the General Staff, Lt. General Sir Norman Macmullen, Adjutant General, Lt. Co.. H. L. Haugnton, Deputy Military Secretary, A. H. Q., Mr. G.M. Young, Secretary to Government of India, Army Department, and Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The above with three representatives from Indian States will comprise the whole Committee.—A. P.

LADY DELEGATES TO R. T. C.

—:o:—

Deputation To Secretary Of State

MR. BENN PLEADS LACK OF TIME

LONDON, April 24.

The London committee of the Women's Indian Association acting on behalf of the parent body requested Mr. Wedgewood Benn to receive a deputation for the purpose of pitcing before him names of ten Indian women out which to select delegates for the forthcoming Round Table Conference in addition to the present two delegates. This action of the Committee was supported by British Women's organisations. I understand Mr. Benn excused himself to receive the deputation for lack of time and suggested Lord Snell instead. Mr. Benn's attitude has caused much comment among members of the Committee who are meeting this evening to consider future action. —"Hindustan Times" Cable.

JACK DIAMOND SHOT.

—:o:—

New York's Notorious Gangster.

LONDON, Apr. 27.

New York—Jack Diamond has been removed to the hospital with broken arm and rios inflicted at Arrapoga Inn, near Cairo, New York, early this morning, by desperate gunman who eluded Diamond's bodyguard and filled the notorious gangster with buckshot. Reuter.

AS FAR AS LABOUR WILL GO.

Small Advance At Most At Second R. T. C.

COMPROMISE SOLUTION BETWEEN MAHATMA AND BRITAIN

LONDON, April 23.

Lord Peel's four pointed questions regarding the Federal Structure Committee, the Hindu-Moslem feeling, etc., are an indicator that the official Conservative leaders are beginning to break their silence, imposed by the exigencies of circumstances, to maintain a united national front on India. Next Wednesday's debate, thus initiated by Lord Peel, will only be a foretaste of plain speaking on the safeguards, etc., which during the next few months the Conservatives will indulge in.

GOVT. POSITION.

The position of the Government may thus be described: Individually they may be willing to go as far as may be necessary to meet the minimum demands of Indian Nationalist opinion and this they will make clear in private conversations to Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues and counsellors. It is equally certain that they will not do anything or make any public declaration which will endanger the continuance of the Ministry. This being so it means that the Labour Party will only go as far as the official Tories will allow themselves to go.

TORN OF VERBIAGE.

On the other hand it is, however, felt that Lord Irwin, on his return, will be a prepondering influence on the official Tories and Lord Irwin may be counted on to carry out the terms and implications of his understanding over and beyond the pact with Mahatma Gandhi on matters relating to the constitution itself. Torn of verbiage it means that if Mahatma Gandhi and his National colleagues want some more advance on the constitution, devised roughly in the last Round Table Conference, they will be offered that after some sort of mock opposition from the Tory party.

THE BIG TWO.

Mahatma Gandhi, however, continues to remain an enigma to the Left Labour circles, some of whose members were literally taken aback by the terms of the truce. They are at a loss to know whether Mahatma Gandhi will be satisfied with a little advance on the Round Table Constitution. None of them consider for a moment that he will make a demand for Independence. But they feel that Mahatma Gandhi's minimum and Britain's minimum will find a compromise solution.

While the Independent Labour Party and others will of course back Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues their influence and power for the immediate objective can be counted as almost nil. Once again it is Lord Irwin and Mr. Baldwin, who will determine the situation finally. The only part which the Government and the Labour Party will play will be to make it possible for the Nationalist India to meet face to face all persons of note and tell them the dire consequences of the refusal of the Nationalist demands.

Just as the present political situation bBeing in a state of flux, makes it impossible for the Government to do as it might have done, it, of course, leaves a bare chance for them to wrangle over matters which neither they or Nationalist India could except.—"Liberty" Special Cable.

Snowden Presents British Budget.

—:o:—

LOOKS FORWARD TO TRADE RECOVERY.

NO REVENUE TARIFF TO MEET DEFICIT.

Petrol Tax To Be Increased.

LONDON, April 27.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to conceal time of Mr. Snowden's arrival in London from his Surrey home to make the Budget statement. Groups of people who waited at Whitehall and Downing Street to welcome him were disappointed. This mystery enhanced the eager anticipation of his appearance in the House of Commons for which from 6 in the morning the members of the House of Commons were busy securing seats; hence the House of Commons was even more crowded than is usual on the Budget night when Mr. Snowden looking well entered.

LUSTILY CHEERED.

Mr. Snowden rose to speak at 3-38 p. m. and was loudly cheered by all parties. Mr. Snowden began by explaining the usual financial review of the past year circulated as Blue Paper as a part of his speech.

SOUNDNESS OF BUDGET.

Mr. Snowden said: "Soundness of our financial position is shown by the fact that at the end of the year of unparalleled depression we are not merely able to pay our way but make substantial contribution of 43-1/2 millions to debt reduction." Consequently, he did not propose to pursue a scheme by which provision would have been made to cover 1929 deficit in this and the next year's accounts.

CONSIDERABLE DEBT CONVERSION.

Mr. Snowden foreshadowed considerable debt conversion operations. Mr. Snowden said that a provision would be made to cover considerable part of the last year's deficit of 23,276,000 from ordinary sources.

NO REVENUE TARIFF.

Mr. Snowden estimated 1931-32 revenue on the existing basis of taxation at £766 millions and an

MR. SNOWDEN.

expenditure at £803 millions. There would be no revenue tariff. The deficit would be met by non-recurrent revenue and temporary expedients in view of trade recovery prospects.

The income-tax would not be increased. But 75 per cent. would be payable on January 1 and 25 per cent. on July 1 instead of two equal instalments. As at present this would bring an extra quarter revenue, namely, ten millions into 1931-32 accounts.

PETROL TAX TO BE INCREASED.

The Petrol Tax would be immediately increased from 4d. to 6d. per gallon. This would produce 7-1/2 millions this year, 20 millions would be appropriated from 33 millions in dollar exchange account (which was formerly created in New York to balance sharp fluctuations in Exchange, but was no longer necessary). The special tax on motor-cycles not exceeding 150 centimetres would be reduced from 30 to 15 shillings.

The balance sheet for the year, therefore, would be: Revenue 803-1/2 millions and Expenditure 80,366,000.—Reuter.

Mr. Snowden appealed for co-operation in elimination of unnecessary expenditure in order to avoid additional heavy taxation. He proceeded to announce the initiation of a scheme of taxation of land values which, when it became operative, not, however, this year would be at rate of penny per pound on capital land value. The Finance Bill would provide that valuation should be concluded within two years.

The Chancellor spoke for 69 minutes.—Reuter.

POLICE RUN FOREIGN-CLOTH SHOP

—:o:—

Lahore Experiment To Avoid Picketing

LAHORE, April 28.

(By Mail.)

While foreign cloth shops owned by private individuals are liable to be picketed by the Congress volunteers, the police have opened a shop on joint stock lines at Sheikhupura where foreign cloth is being sold at concession rates to policemen without any fear of its being picketed.—A. P.

Flag Ceremony At Secunderabad

SECUNDERABAD, April 27.

National flags were hoisted yesterday morning at Secunderabad and Hasmath Gunj Residency Bazar, Hyderabad. At the former place, a flag was unfurled at a temple, after it had been taken in procession. Swami Narayanannnda has been specially sent to Hyderabad by the Congress Party of Bezawada to organise picketing there. A. P.

Prince Of Wales En Route To Bordeaux

LONDON, April 26.

Lisbon.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George sailed at 1/45 a. m. abroad cruiser "Kent" en route to the Mouth of Gironde, whence they will motor to Bordeaux.—Reuter.

AFRIDIS' CHIVALRY TO BRITISH.

—:o:—

Honouring Dead Airmen

PESHAWAR, April 27.

Despite the hostilities and the unpleasant reconnaisance work, the Afridis treated the bodies of Flying Officer Wood and his companion (killed in Saturdays crash) with honour and respect. They hewed the burning machine to extricate the bodies which, escorted by a jirgah of 70 Afridis, were handed over to the political authorities at Jamrud at midnight on Saturday. A military funeral was accorded to the dead officers on Sunday.

The cause of the accident is not yet known. It is considered in authoritative circles that the mishap must have been due to engine trouble, though the possibility of a bullet injuring the propeller is not considered remote.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, April 27.

Previous closing	10.35
To-day's opening	10.27
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	10.20
Difference	—.15

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 179
Broach expectation J-A Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 27.

Previous closing	5.56
To-day's opening	5.50
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	5.49
Difference	—.07

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED B. Com., knowing Typewriting for AFRICA., Lady doctors, GOVERNESSES, & RETIRED SUB-JUDGE. State qualifications. Experience enclosing Testimonials Apply immediately Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4909

WANTED—Competent managers, accountants, typists and canvassers on handsome pay according to qualifications. Cash security essential. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to the MAHRATTA SYNDICATE LTD., Pipalmandi, Agra.
A R 4868

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye.
A R 4830

WANTED—CLERKS and CANVASSERS good salary to competant hands. The applicant will have to invest Rs. 100/- in Share Capital of the Company. Apply to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4908

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for an old established Company, in Rajputana. Gentleman with experience, education and good connections who can guarantee some business and place cash security of Rs. 2,000/- need apply. Starting salary Rs. 75/- per month with commission and providend fund benefits. Apply stating experience etc., to Box No. 859 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2915

WANTED—RETAIL AGENTS throughout India for handloom made pure SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS. Liberal terms. Apply, THE DESHY INDUSTRIALS WEAVING FACTORY, Calcutta.
A R4876

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Apply for full particulars with two annas stamp to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
A R4876

WANTED—Respectable and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on liberal commission for The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., of Calcutta throughout Central India, Rajputana, and Central Province. Please apply atonce to MR. U. N. BASU C/O Postmaster, Indore Camp, Indore, C. I.
R4900

Trade Announcement.

ADVERTISERS—If you need poster advertisement in the city of Bombay and throughout India at moderate rates, just communicate with E. K. ADVERTISER & Co., 134, Medows Street, Bombay, 1.
T 4899

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for Investment, and for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loans on properties, shares, jewellery, Indian State's revenue for any amounts. Apply P. B MEHTA, No. 60, Medows Street.
T R 4906

Situations Wanted

LADY M. B. B. S., —Awarded scholarship for distinction requires post as House Surgeon, FAMILY DOCTOR, or in Hospital, with future prospects. Best references and Testimonials. Apply Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4911

Matrimonial

GRADUATE, English University, desires to marry an enlightened Hindu girl. Education at least upto Matric essential. Must be well up in Correspondence. Please, write with photos, if available, stating age, education, etc. in own handwriting to Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 4907

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus, PAITHANKER, Post Rajuji, Poona.
E R 4872

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides, it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13 with postage. DOORWESSI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T 4863 B

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—For High class Hindoos, one Double Room behind Yeshoda Bhuvan. Road, South of Frere Bridge, Grant Road, House No. 9. Apply ATMARAM NANABHAI, 1st floor Rent Rs. 22/-
C R4910

AVAILABLE at very reasonable rent, excellent OFFICE PREMISES, in BOMBAY HOUSE, Bruce Street, Fort. Please apply stating requirements to Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 2897

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

1. Post RAJ JYOTISHI.
2. Salary upto Rs. 300/- which may be in land or in cash or both.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance security, pensions, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered), before 16th May 1931 to the HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government ALWAR.
2852

Public Notices.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1ST MAY 1931.

15 DOWN FRONTIER MAIL.
Bombay Central Dep. 19-20
Delhi Main Arr. 20-30
No Change in Up Direction.

31 DOWN BOMBAY-PUNJAB EXPRESS.
(Revised 19 Down.)
Bombay Central Dep. 21-35
Delhi Main Arr. 6-05 (morning of 3rd day).
No Change in Up Direction.

NOTE:—The above trains will leave Bombay Central to REVISED timings on 30TH APRIL, 1931.

For other alterations between Rutlam and Agra Fort, and Baroda and Rutlam see revised Time Tables at stations.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
2921

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

MANILAL HARJIVANDAS (of Chuda in Kathiawad), who was in the service of our clients M/s.s. NAGINCHAND KAPURCHAND & CO., Jewellers, Mumbadevi, Bombay, as Gumashta has absconded since last three days and our clients have dismissed him. Public is, therefore, warned not to deal with him on our client's account in any way whatsoever. Those dealing with him on behalf of our clients will do so at their risk.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Nagindhand Kapurchand & Co., Jewellers,
Bombay, 27/4/31.
2923

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 300 OF 1931.

Re: V. DESIKA CHARI, P. R. PATELL & K. B. TALOOKDAR, till lately carrying on business in partnership under the name, style or firm of white Kerosene and Mineral Oil Company at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay: ..... Debtors
Ex parte: Messrs. NAGINDAS FULCHAND CHINOY, a firm: .... Petitioning Creditors

On the 24th day of April, 1931 an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1931.
M. M. KOTHARE,
Insolvency Registrar.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE MORTGAGEE IN THE PROPERTY AT THANA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Erach Cowas Irani (Insolvent) and with the consent of Mr. Kaikhushru Rashid Irani, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1931, at 3 P. M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL these pieces of land with a shed standing thereon situate at Thana bearing Entry Nos. 932-K, 1205-U, 984-K, 1208-U to 1279 U, Survey Nos. 95 to 98 and 110, admeasuring about 6 acres and 14 gunthas and the assessment whereof Rs. 31-14-10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motubhai Jamiatram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office at 9, Bell Lane Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements

VISITING BOMBAY FOR THE FIRST TIME
T. RAGHAVACHAR and FRIENDS
(FROM BANGALORE A.D.A.)
WILL ENACT
FOUR PLAYS IN HINDI, TELUGU AND ENGLISH.
COMMENCING FROM 1ST MAY.
GRAND OPENING SHOW

"PREM KABIR"

(IN HINDI)
ON FRIDAY THE 1ST MAY. AT 9 P.M.
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
APPRECIATED BY MAHATMA GANDHI

MR. T. RAGHAVACHAR — RAMADAS.
SRIMATHI VARADABAI — KAMALA.
MRS. BHAMABAI — JANI.

Watch For Further Details

PATHE
6-30 & 10
Mat. Wed & Thurs: 4
THE SQUALL

with
ALICE JOYCE
MYRNA LOY
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What the People Say

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. I. David has been writing to the press for the last several months. His proposals are excellent on paper, but so far I do not see or have not heard his making any move to bring into being even the Bombay branch of his proposed "Welfare of India League."

I presume he is still working at it gathering opinions. Why is he not bold enough to call a representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay and have the question threshed out? Is he waiting for support from Europeans? To start Conciliation Committees should not be so difficult. Let this question be faced at once. Mr. David Keays Hress on sincereity. It is well and good. But will all the "sincere" white men who want to help India, begin by helping Swadesni and putting on Swadeshi? That should be a great test of their sincereity.

I hope Mr. David at least will respond.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSI M. DAVIR.

Bombay, April 25.

"MOTOR ACCIDENT AT NASIK."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to see today morning when I got my Chronicle of to-day's date, to read on page 16th 4th colum, under the heading, "Motor accident in Nasik"! In this connection I would like to let you know that the matter is gravely misrepresented by your correspondent. The facts are as follows.

On the said day we were on ocation for out-door scenes at Gangapur, six miles away from Nasik, as I had to manage a lot of affairs regarding the settings in the studio, I was left behind and sailed over there within an hour or so. There being no room for the actress in question in the bus, I was told to bring her there in the sidecar of my motor cycle. After four hours' stay at Gangapur, we all (including the bus and motor cycle) left the place for Nasik. After a mile or so the tyre of the motor cycle burst and the byke stopped with the result that the actress had a slight fall and a sprain. The bus was following close to me. The actress was taken in the bus and I took the cycle myself to Nasik. Mr. Phalke himself was present throughout the incident.

Our family doctor was called in, but he had to go back without giving any treatment except a few Iodine applications. She was given a day's rest and since then she resumed her duties.—Thanking you. Yours, etc.,

M. G. SHUKLA.

Nasik.

POONA TRAFFIC CONTROL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to be for a week in Poona in the beginning of this month. The traffic control there does not seem to be like the one in Bombay. Very often milk buffaloes are taken through streets for washing. Police or the public may make go by certain rules but the buffaloes are not prepared to make any change in their movements. They move slowly on and when they number forty or fifty one can imagine how much space of the road they cover and how long. If they pass through by lanes they make it impossible for any one to get through. One can easily imagine the difficulty of ladies or children if they come across a herd of buffaloes while passing through these lanes. I had to pass through the ordeal twice while negotiating the lane opposite Poona Prarthana Samaj. I asked the Gawli (owner of the herd) and his servants to obey the rules of the road but they all by their conduct and demeanour signified that traffic control rules are not applicable to 'Gawlis' and their buffaloes.

Will the Police authorities, city of Poona, be good enough to remedy this evil in an effective manner and oblige the Poona public?—Yours, etc.,

JAIRAM NANA.

Kurla, April 24.

BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read your leaderette in "Bombay Chronicle" issue dated 18th instant, and it is a matter of surprise why so important a report as that of the Mussalman Wakf Enquiry Committee has been held back from the public for more than ten months. The attitude of the Government towards the Bohra community's interest as far as the Wakf Act is concerned has been very lukewarm and apathetic. It has been proved to the Government and to the public by test cases and representations, the great and urgent necessity of applying the Wakf Act to the Bohra charitable properties.

The Wakf Acts are quite consistent, nay, obligatory according to the Islamic laws and one fails to understand the apathy of the Government towards this most vital and important matter concerning the Bohra charities. Everybody knows that the priest class are very anxious that the Act may not be applied to the Bohra Wakfs so that they can have free and full sway over the same. I think it is high time that the Government should forthwith notify the application of the Act to Bohra Wakfs. The Bohra community is groaning under the dominance of the priests who have thwarted every effort of reformation in the community and this exemption from the Act has placed enormous amount of charitable properties in their hands.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will please take up the cause of this Act and see that the Act is immediately applied to the community who are so very over-awed by the priests that they are practically unable to voice their opinions publicly for fear of that un-Islamic practice of ex-communication.—Yours, etc.,

Y. M. ZANZIBARWALA.

Karachi, April 22.

"WAR ON LIQUOR SHOP"

—:o:—

"Thana Muslims Lead."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A correspondence appearing in your leading issue of the 21st instant has been brought to my notice to-day. I am sorry for the delay in replying to the same.

Let me straightway tell the public at large that the details given therein are absolutely incorrect. The true details are as follows:—

It is entirely untrue that a Mahomedan visitor to our shop ran amok, on Friday in question whipped out a knife and made at the volunteer Shamshudin when Mr. Jamsetji intervened and asked him to go away. It never happened so. Mr. Jamsetji my father was never there, nor my mother Mrs. Jerbai. I was the only person, their son, present there and statements in the report of your correspondent that I threatened them are far from being true.

On Saturday in question as usual our foreign liquor shop was being picketed. At about 7 p.m. Ahmed Haji Suleman came up with the air of somebody in particular and stood near a firewood depot opposite our shop. Immediately Mr. Jilany who is supposed to be the captain of the volunteers joined him and both sat down on a bench in the firewood depot. A few minutes afterwards a respectable Mahomedan gentleman happened to pass our shop on his way to the market. Ahmed Haji Suleman began to mock at him in Hindustani saying "this is not the road to be taken by good and respectable people and it is soon to be so advertised", to this the Mahomedan gentleman retorted "we shal find better way to go to the market when a board is put up to that effect."

I was at that time standing in the verandah of my house and was just getting down the steps to go to my rooms opposite when Ahmed H. Suleman came up to me and inquired of me whether I was a police man. To this I gave no reply and was making my way forward when he again stopped me and asked if I was selling country liquor. I replied that we were selling foreign liquor and it would not be of any use to him. Mr. Jilani joined us and I drew his attention to the conduct of the volunteer. Thereupon Mr. Jilani not only apologised but undertook to remove him from the shop saying his conduct was objectionable in their camp. This is all that happened on Saturday and nothing else.

Finally I would like to add that Abdullah Seth the ex-dictator of Vile Parle was never there. One word more and I have done. Our business is our only mean of living. Our shop is picketed not only in Thana but also at Ghatkoper because we having no other business and we had the moral courage to go forward and bid at the auctions.—Yours, etc.,

Thana, April 24.

JAL. J. CONTRACTOR.

HARASSING PASSENGERS

—:o:—

G. I. P. Ways

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since yesterday the G. I. P. Railway have started a novel system of checking the tickets of the local passengers at platforms Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Victoria Terminus. The checking was so far done at the platform gates (each nearly six feet wide) and the passengers could get out from the platforms without much delay and inconvenience. I say "much" because even then there used to be a rush at the gates at busy hours.

The ingenious Administration has now placed a wooden fencing in front of these platforms in an indescribable way. The fencing is from the platforms Nos. 1 and 3 with an entrance at midway then, within this enclosure there are two narrow entrances each hardly 2 1/2 ft. wide, one leading to platform No. 1 and the other to platforms Nos. 2 and 3. At each of these "gates" two Ticket Collectors are posted to check the tickets. It is not understood why two Ticket Collectors are required when two persons cannot pass through these entrances at one time without squeezing themselves. When the train comes in it takes no less than 10 minutes to get out the last passenger from the platform and till then the passengers wishing to catch the down train have to wait outside admiring this work of a master brain. While they are there, their train starts and goes off, leaving them where they are, but more impressed at the ingenuity of the "Sahibs" and wondering what is going to be the next novelty.

You can just imagine the inconvenience, trouble and delay the passengers have to go through owing to this stupid arrangement made by an inconsiderate Administration.

Does not the Administration feel ashamed to treat the passengers so shabbily even after increasing the rates? I hope once at least G. I. P. Administration will admit its mistake and remove the grievance without further delay and show to the public that it cares of the convenience of the travelling public.

Yours' etc.,

WORLD CITIZEN.

Bandra, April 23.

"PROGRESS" IN KOLHAPUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On last Friday the "Times of India" gave vent to its expression of high admiration of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, on the very day of the landing of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in Bombay in an illustrated display of the progress of the Kolhapur State.

But may one ask what are the signs of progress in Kolhapur State? How far has Kolhapur politically evolved? Are there any constitutional public bodies like the legislative councils or assemblies there? Is there any freedom of speech or freedom of the press? Has any public association loudly cried out that their ruler is progressive?

When will the Ruler of Kolhapur understand that there has been new awakening in the nation? Constitution, Constitutional Government, democracy, autonomy have been now the popular cries and demands on the lips of the people. There are still in force in Kolhapur laws for prohibition of public meetings and for muzling the press. Some of the highest posts in the State are held by men having no university qualifications. But we could have even ignored these things, had the Maharaja created in his State a popular State Assembly and had he given free scope to his people to discuss his budget. The Maharaja after great labour and sacrifice succeeded in obtaining the supervisory control over his nine Feudatory chiefs, but the British Government gave the present Jagirdars the option to accept the arrangement. Curiously enough it can be stated, that, no Jagirdar has shown his willingness to be under such control. Had the Maharaja been really progressive, would not the conscience of at least one Jagirdar have guided him to accept the control of such a progressive ruler? We know, that, the real state of things existing in Kolhapur is quite the reverse. It is a misfortune of the State that an able and competent man like Divan Bahadur Latthe should resign. It is unfortunate that the Maharaja should still connive at the Veth system (forced labour) followed in the State. It is highly disappointing, that, the Maharaja has not yet thought of introducing any legislature responsible to the people in his State. May one humbly point out to him that encomiums in the Press will not help him? Let him take his people into confidence, give them their fundamental rights, give prompt and fair justice to the people, abolish all Veth systems and then the subjects of Kolhapur will have reason to feel grateful to their Ruler.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Appeal For Islam Mission

—:o:—

The historic district of Chittagong in the presidency of Bengal is famous for many Dargas, Mosques, Dighis and Temples of Shahi Amal which are still existing as living monuments of old Islamic glory, and architecture. Nawab Yasin Khan's Mosque at Rahamatgunj, constructed in Hijri 1113 popularly known as Kadam Mobarak Mosque is one of them. As there is a compartment attached to the mosque containing the holy foot prints of our Prophet and also because of there being within its compound the tomb of Nowab Yasin Khan and many other saints of repute, the said mosque is regarded as a pilgrimage. Within the bounds of this historic mosque, the area of which comprises about 10 bighas of land, the Islam Mission Yatim-Khana is located. And it is on account of this happy location, the defapidated mosque has been regaining its lost glory and beauty. From population point of view and Islamic culture and civilisation pervading the atmosphere of Chittagong, another name of the district is Islamabad.

The various objects with which the aforesaid Yatim Khana is founded, to manufacture men of character and health, self-helping youths, perfect Mussalmans with religious culture is the main look out. Here Tailoring, Weaving, Gold and Iron smiths works, Gardening and Physical culture form an essential part of training, besides imparting careful education in Querat Bengali, Arabic, English and Urdu. Another object of the Yatim-khana is to train up a batch of men in Missionary works.

To construct a building for the aforesaid Yatim-khana at present Rs. 10,000 is needed.

It is hoped that all those who are rich with heart and brain will respond to the call of humanitarian demands and would participate in this noble act with substantial donations for the construction of a building for Yatimkhana and monthly subscriptions for meeting the recurring expenditure connected with its upkeep.

The Bengal Burma Islam mission Council consists of 75 members, representing Bengal Burmah and Assam, and out of them following 15 (fifteen) members form the working committee to conduct the management of the Yatimkhana and Islam Mission.

COMING CONFERENCES IN C. P.

—:o:—

ENQUIRY PROMISED INTO SHOOTING OF GONDS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 23.

It has been announced that the Seoni District Political Conference will be held on the 10th and 11th of May at Seoni. Seth Govindasji and other Provincial Congress workers have been summoned. Messrs. Durga Shanker Mehta and Nityendra Nath Seal are busy organising the Conference and getting a large number of villagers to attend the same.

Seth Biharilal of Betul who was recently released from the Nagpur Central Jail, was on arrival at Betul Station on the 20th instant given a grand reception by the inhabitants and taken in a procession. The route throughout was beflagged with tri-colours.

SHOOTING OF GONDS' ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Betul citizen was held at the Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Seth Deepchand to welcome Seth Binarilal, who, replying promised that he will soon appoint an Enquiry Committee to investigate the causes that led to the shooting of many innocent Gonds during the last Forest Satyagraha.

C. P. HINDUSTANI POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Swami Krishnanand, the President of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Mahakoshal (C.P. Hindustani) Political Conference, which is to be held at Saugor has invited the names for the presidentship. It has been suggested from important sources to offer the honoured seat to a Muslim in view of the unstinted and brave support given by the Muslims of this Province to the Civil Disobedience Movement. The sacrifice made by such patriots as Messrs Syed Ahmad, Moulana Chinaguddin, Abdul Gani, Abdur Rauf and a host of others, can only be fittingly rewarded by electing a Muslim. A few prominent names are also suggested such as Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Abul Kalam Azad, etc.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

The Arvi Taluk Political Prisoners' Conference has been announced to take place on the 2nd of May at Talegaon Shibir—the well known place from whence mass Forest Satyagraha was conducted

Vir Waman Rao Joshi has accepted the presidentship and it is expected that almost all the political leaders throughout C. P. and Berar will attend. All the ex-Satyagrahis are cordially invited to attend.

UPON IT'S CHILDREN DOES THE FUTURE OF INDIA DEPEND!

Who are to be the future leaders of India? Where are the men and women who will carry the flaming torch of progress and prosperity after the present generation is dead? If the aspirations of India are to be realised to the full, the country can have no weaklings. Every man and woman must be bodily as well as mentally fit, for with health and strength everything is possible. The child in your arms is one of the coming generation. May be at some future date his name will be known all over the world. Take no risks! Give your child the opportunities that he must have! His future health, happiness and prosperity entirely depends on the foundations that have been laid in infancy!

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Put *backbone* into your boy!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much *calcium* [lime] a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton," writes L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos" 1928.

Another physician and children's specialist, who carried out extensive blood tests on children, writes:

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Lack of *Calcium* [lime] is now recognised as the root of many ailments in Children, such as: General weakness, loss of appetite, anaemia, irritability, etc.

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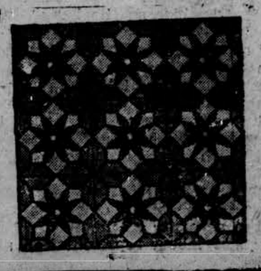

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INDIA'S IMPORT TRADE.

Position Of British Hardware Exporters Not Unsatisfactory.

One of the few bright spots for British exporters in a survey of the import trade of India for the first nine months of the fiscal year (April 1 to December 31, 1930) is the reference made to hardware. The British share of this trade declined slightly, but in view of the fact that this is so largely a bazaar trade and therefore subject to political agitation, the British position is not unsatisfactory. At all events our German and American competitors have suffered more severely and have not been able to improve their position at our cost.

The value of India's total imports decreased, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929 by 31 per cent., and the total exports, including re-exports fell by 25 per cent. The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports showed a decrease of 28 per cent.

Reductions in British shipments occurred in the following articles: galvanised steel sheets, machinery hardware, and tinned plates. A table of the total imports from our principal competitors shows that they also have suffered.

RUSSIAN TRADE EXPANSION.

There are signs that the Soviet Republic is making an effort to increase its Indian trade in several directions, and it is noted from the report that the imports into India from Russia in the period under review expanded from Rs. 29 lakhs to Rs. 42 lakhs. Total imports of machinery, including electrical machinery, agricultural machinery, boilers, metal working machinery, refrigerating machinery and oil engines and parts, fell from Rs. 13.3 crores to Rs. 10.9 crores. The British share was reduced from Rs. 9.9 crores to Rs. 8.1 crores, while arrivals from Germany dropped from Rs 1.31 crores to Rs. 0.88 crores.

In yellow metal for sheathing the British share was reduced from 67,813 cwt. to 31,241 cwt., but in the wrought copper trade United Kingdom exports actually improved from 23,065 cwt. to 25,898 cwt. Imports, into India under the important heading of bar iron (other than cast steel) were reduced by more than 50 per cent., the British share dropping from 27,104 tons to 16,477 tons. The bolt and nut trade fell from 9,954 tons to 6,932 tons the British share declining from 2,821 tons to 2,182 tons, but the principal reductions took place in the case of Belgium. There were also reductions in the British share of the trade in fencing wire (1,054 tons to 312 tons); nails, rivets and washers (other than wire nails) from 5,348 tons to 3,535 tons; cast pipes and fittings (3,322 tons to 2,130 tons); galvanised sheets and plates (155,203 tons to 74,055 tons). During the period under review Belgian sheets have practically controlled the Bombay market and serious Belgian price cutting has been the principal feature in all Indian markets.

The British decline is partly due to this cause but mainly owing to the severe depression in the jute districts of Eastern Bengal, which has resulted in reduced purchases by the Calcutta market, still a British stronghold. In tinned plates the total imports into India fell from 21,916 tons to 15,091 tons, the British share shrinking from 16,611 tons to 6,637 tons, while that of the U.S.A. rose from 5,303 tons to 8,423 tons.

A satisfactory expansion is to be noted in the trade for wrought tubes, pipes and fittings, the British exports rising from 12,468 tons to 14,388 tons. In this connection it is recorded that British manufacturers have a widespread and efficient organisation which is being steadily improved. Wire nail imports fell from 9,036 tons to 8,830 tons of which British shippers only supplied 151 tons. The British share of the wire rope trade was fairly well maintained at 2,110 tons, but the contribution from other countries rose slightly.

The imports of pruning knives were maintained and whereas the British exports were reduced a little, Germany's share fell in greater proportion. Declines are also recorded in British exports of earthenware and porcelain, and in glass and glassware.—Hardware Trade Journal.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS

Mr Entwistle's Statement.

The Manchester Correspondent of the "Financial Times", London wrote in mail week:—

Although reports have been current in Bombay since the early weeks of March that the mill-merger project on the lines of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation have been found to be an impossibility, this was not confirmed by Mr. C. C. Entwistle, of Airey Entwistle and Co., the well-known Manchester machinery valuers, who has just returned from India after submitting a full report on the mills of Bombay to the merger group.

Mr. Entwistle, as stated at the time of his departure to India, was engaged to deal with a proposition to amalgamate 30 concerns with a loan of £7,000,000 sterling as working capital. The scheme was the outcome of a promise by the Bombay millowners to the Government to endeavour by rationalisation to put their house in order so that the mills of Bombay might approximately reach the same position as the mills in Ahmedabad.

While the investigation has been proceeding, and even prior to Mr. Entwistle submitting his report to the Bombay Millowners' Committee, many mischievous reports, Mr. Entwistle states, were circulated. As regards the definite assertion that a merger will not materialise, as it is considered by the committee of investigation to be impossible, he observed that a "great deal of what was said is based on inaccurate knowledge and ought to be received with great caution." Further than this he would not commit himself.

B. S. N. WORKERS DEMAND BETTER WAGES.

Congratulations To Jos. Bennie.

The Annual General Meeting of the B.S.N. Co. Employees Union was held on Saturday at the Servants of India Society's Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Mr. S. C. Joshi welcomed Mr. Joseph Bennie back amongst the members of the Union after his imprisonment as the President of the 16th War Council.

The meeting passed the following among other resolutions:—

This meeting of the B.S.N. Co. (Ltd.) Employees' Union congratulates Mr. Joseph Bennie on the courage, self-sacrifice, and patriotism displayed by him during the last national struggle and welcomes him back amongst us after his release in terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

FUNDAMENTALS ESSENTIAL.

Resolved that having given full consideration to decisions of the Round Table Conference, this meeting expresses its strong disapproval of the conclusions reached and places on record its emphatic opinion that no constitution for the future Government of India will be acceptable to the workers unless it embodies, "inter alia", the following principles.—(1) Declaration of fundamental rights guaranteeing to the workers' fredom of speech, of press and association, living wage, etc., (2) Provision of adult franchise as the basis of election. (3) authorising the Central or Federal authority to legislate and administer labour measures, and to ratify international labour convention and secure their enforcement throughout the whole of India including the Native States.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION

This meeting further invites the attention of the Government to the necessity of providing for adequate labour representation at the conference to take part in the work of shaping the future constitution of India.

This meeting strongly supports the resolution demanding adult franchise for the Corporation moved by Mr. Rajab and hopes that the Corporation will adopt the same.

In view of the fact that the service conditions of the employees of the B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., in matters of pay, leave, hours of work, holidays, security of service, permanency, recruitment, etc., are deplorable and deserve immediate improvement, this meeting requests the employers to appoint a joint Committee of enquiry to inquire into all these matters and remove the hardships.

Some Kathiawad Grievances

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 23.

The passengers coming in and going from Wadhwan junction, the centre of Kathiawar, are suffering from water scarcity. Every year the Seva Samaj was conducting the work but this time there is no such beginning. The B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities are quite reticent and the public suffers the most. It is time for the Railway authorities to wake up to this matter.

The burning of a young Jain woman at Jamnagar requires very close investigation by the authorities concerned. Khaddar sale is increasing in places like Chital Amreli, Lathi and other places. The Kathiawar Seva Mandal of Dhrangadhra has begun well to solve railway, postal and other general defects. The Kathiawar Seva Samiti is doing very meritorious work for women's awakening. The party led by Shrimati Sarladen Ambalal which will be soon visiting us will be benefitted by getting first-hand information from the institution. Dhrangadhra and Limbdi peasants suffer from heavy taxation.

GONDAL-BHAVNAGAR WEDDING.

RAJKOT, April 25.

Great excitement prevailed here for the past two weeks over the preparations for the marriage of Kunvri Vijayaba, daughter of the Yuvraj and Yuvrajni of Gondal to H. H. Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji of Bhavnagar, on Wednesday last.

On the morning of the wedding the "Barat" party which included the Maharaja Rana of Porbandar, the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Baria, Sir P. Pattani, Dewan Bahadur Tribhovandas, Colonel Moss, etc., Bhavnagar in two special trains and received at the Railway station a midst the booming of guns.

The religious ceremonies for the marriage were performed by the leading pandits and brahmins and the presentations were made by the Yuvrax and Yuvrajn in the presence of a large circle of friends which included the Jamsaheb, the Maharajas of Dhrangadra Porbandar, Vankaner, Panna, the Maharani of Mysore, the Thakoresahibs of Rajkot, etc.

The Gondal palace was ablaze with thousands of multi-coloured lights and the grounds were richly decorated.

On the 23rd instant a banquet was held when over 200 had assembled and was followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

URDU IN SIND.

Need For Change In Text Books

(From A Correspondent.)

The Sind Provincial Urdu conference was held at Karachi in the Jamiat-ulema Pandal on the 6th April 1931 under the presidentship of Sardar Walli Mohammed.

Babu Fazal Ellahi, president Reception Committee, read his broad-minded address which fully explains the necessity of Urdu in Sindh.

Papers read on the Universality of Urdu by Maulana Offals, Maulana Fakhri and others were very much appreciated. The valuable speeches explained the popularity which Urdu has gained so far.

The president stressed on the use of simple language. The Conference appointed a committee to recommend revision of Urdu text books in primary and final schools.

The following resolutions, among others, were passed:—

"This conference request the Minister for Education, Bombay Presidency to have Urdu as one of the subject in all Government and public schools and colleges of Sind and that a training school may be established for the training of Urdu teachers."

"This Conference is of opinion that the books prevalent in Urdu boys' and girls') schools are not of the type that the students may easily be benefited by them. Owing to their undesirability the conference requests the Municipal school Board and the Administrative officer to change the text books accordingly to the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Conference".

—:o:—

Hostel For Girls At Ahmedabad

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

For the last three years a hostel for girls studying in the colleges and high schools of Ahmedabad has been opened at Ahmedabad. The hostel supplies an urgent need and is a great help to the lady students of the mofussil who wish to prosecute higher studies but are prevented from doing so for want of suitable boarding and lodging arrangements.

Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Lady Vidyaben Ramanbhai and Mrs. Sharada Mehta are members of the Committee which looks after the management of the hostel. The lodging and boarding charges are Rs. 25 per month for each boarder. The hostel is situated in a big bungalow in the Brahma Kshatriya Housing Society near Gujarat College.

The new term of the hostel will begin from June 10th as usual. Further information on the subject may be had on application to the Superintendent Girls' Hostel Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

INTENSIVE CONGRESS WORK IN BERAR.

AMRAOTI, April 25.

The meeting of the executive body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at Dr. Patwardhan's house, Seer Vamanrao being in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted: To prepare and publish the detailed report of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Berar and to hold a Provincial Conference.

The resignation of secretaryship of Sit. Vaidya Joshi was accepted and Mr. Harihar Rao Deshpande appointed in his stead.

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KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

MAKANJI BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

Leading the Way for Swadeshi

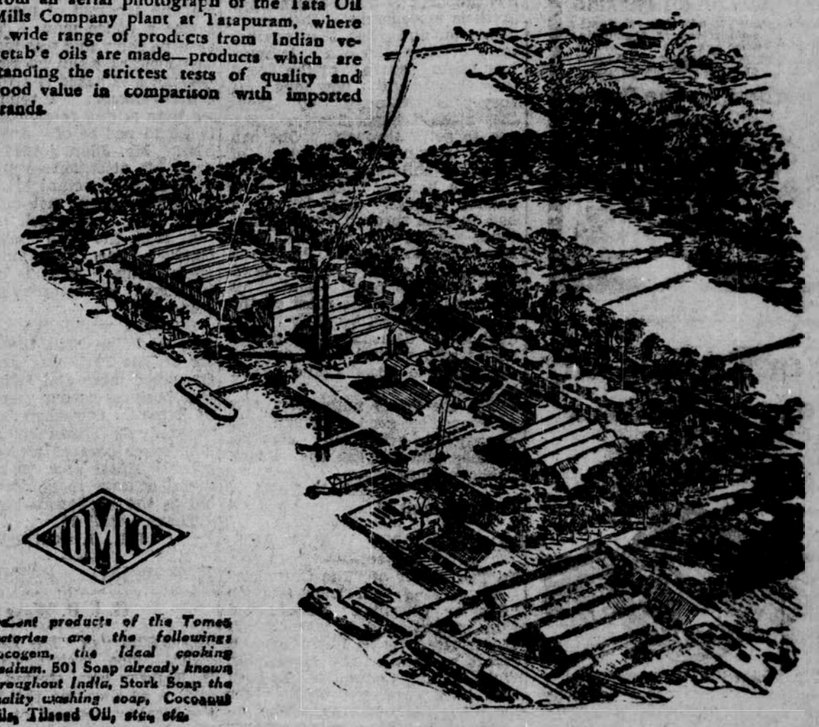
How one Great Indian Factory is contributing to the founding of Swadeshi Industry

FOR years we have been told that Indian factories cannot compete in the quality and price of their products with Western manufacturers. For years we have allowed ourselves to believe this.

The time has now come for us to realise that a new day has dawned in Indian industry. The picture below is adequate evidence that India has manufacturing plants of which she may be proud. It is a picture from an aerial photograph of the Tata Oil Mills Company plant at Tatapuram, where a wide range of products from Indian vegetable oils are made—products which are standing the strictest tests of quality and good value in comparison with imported brands.

The Tomco trade mark is rapidly becoming recognised as the hall mark of purity and excellence. Tomco products are all Swadeshi products—made by Indians under Indian management to suit Indian tastes and requirements.

Whenever you see the Tomco diamond on an article, you may know that it is a product of this modern factory — that it is absolutely pure and the best value obtainable.



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Present products of the Tomco factories are the followings Cocogem, *the ideal cooking medium.* 501 Soap *already known throughout India,* Stork Soap *the quality washing soap,* Cocoanut Oils, Tilseed Oil, *etc., etc.*

The TATA OIL MILLS Co., Ltd.

TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S PROTEST MEETING.

The Ag. Hon. General Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, (Bombay Branch) writes:—

A special meeting of all Electric Train Guards and Drivers and other running staff will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Round Maidan opposite G. I. P. Agent's office to protest against (1) the present uncalled for and unnecessary retrenchment, (2) the drastic reduction in the grades and wages of the Guards and Drivers and (3) the order requiring the suburban train Guards and Drivers to change Destination Boards which is quite in contravention to the Safety Rules and exposes them to great personal risk.

Dr. J. N. Chowksy will preside and Mr. G. R. Chitale, advocate, Lonavla, Com. R. A. Khedgikar and Mrs. Girjabai Bhatt will be the principal speakers. All suburban Train Guards and Drivers and other running, workshop and station staff are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

KANNADA SANGEET MANDALI.

A benefit performance of the Drama "Divine Love" will be played by the Kannada Sangeet Mandali at the Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, in aid of The Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, today (Tuesday) at 9 P.M. (S. T.)

PARSI SCOUTS FEDERATION.

A condolence Meeting of all the Scouters, Scouts, Cubs, Rovers and Members of the above Federation will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4-30 P.M. at the Anjuman's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to pass necessary resolutions at the sad and untimely death of Cub-Master P. B. Morris, when those interested in Scouting are requested to be present. Dr. M. E. Pavri will preside on the occasion.

"ID PRAYERS."

—:o:—

Id prayer will be offered at Esplanade Maidan at 7 (A.M. S. T.) To-morrow (Wednesday). Loud speakers will be installed.

STEAMERS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 P.M. on the 26th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th inst. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 29th idem.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on April 24 and is due to arrive on May 6 via Port Swettenham and Colombo.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

The Joint Hon. Secretaries write:—

A general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh will take place at Madhav Bag on Thursday 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. to elect the seven members to be co-opted to serve on the managing committee of the Desh Sevika Sangh the volunteer branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

All names of members for election should reach the following address by noon Wednesday the 29th instant.

Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Rashtriya Stree Sabha,
C/o Shrimati Manibehn Chabildas,
6 Nepean Sea Road,
Bombay

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N B—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Police Patil Cross-Examined In Chirner Firing Case

—:o:—

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Four more prosecution witnesses were examined in the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge at Thana, when hearing was resumed on Monday.

Ganya Gaurya of Moti Jui the first witness of the day replying to the questions of Mr. W. A. Rege defence pleader, admitted that he and his companions from his village were detained for nine or ten days in the Ganpati's temple at Chirner by the Police and he was also given two slaps.

A MONTH AFTER THE INCIDENT

Rama Nana another witness from the same village replying to Mr. R. P. Karandikar stated that Rama Bama Koli, of his village was killed by a bullet on the day of Satyagraha and three others from the same village were injured.

Narayan Mukund, Police patil of Dighoda replying to Mr. Karandikar said that his statement was recorded by Mr. Kaundinya. He did not then give the names of any of the accused as names were not asked. Asked as to when he gave the names of the accused first witness stated that he did so on November 20, in his statement before the Police. He admitted that he was asked to send those persons from his village who had been to the Satyagraha to give evidence. It was about a month after the incident. He however did not know if it was announced by beat of drum that people should come and give evidence.

Replying to Mr. Rege witness admitted that he had given a warning to the villagers not to join the Satyagraha.

Why did you do it?——I was asked to do so by the Talati and the Circle Inspector.

Do you, know if Bapu Khot helped the Police to get witnesses?—No I do not know that.

I say that you and three others from your village Dighoda had been to Bapu Khot in that connection. Are you prepared to contradict it?——Yes. It is wrong.

Witness further said that he was a candidate for the election of the Local Board and Hari Seth and Juvekar were his rivals. He was defeated while the other two candidates were successful. Questioned if Bapu Khot was helping him, while the accused Powles were working for Juvekar witness denied any knowledge of it. He also denied having been to Powles for asking to help him in the campaign.

"BEATING THE POLICE."

Re-examined by Mr. Pradhan the Public Prosecutor witness said that Mr. Kaundinya asked him general questions about the happenings on the day of Satyagraha. When Mr. Kaundinya asked if he had seen any people beating the Police, witness had replied in the negative.

Hashya Dhakya of Katharpada near Chirner was the last witness of the day. He deposed that Khare and Mankame accused Nos. 31 and 33 were telling the people at the foot of the hill to go up and cut trees and if the Police or the Forest Officers prevented them not to pay any heed to them and to beat them. When the Police came down Bagram of Moti Jui accused No. 15 shouted "Beat them". Witness further gave a list of the accused whom he saw hurling stone and wood pieces at the Police. He also identified the accused.

He further said that the Police were injured and they were shouting that they were attacked and then they opened fire. He heard only two or three shots to his left. About 15 days after the incident witness was called by Mr. Raje who recorded his statement.

WITNESS' PREVIOUS CONVICTION FOR THEFT.

Cross examined by Mr. Karandikar witness admitted that he had a previous conviction against him. He was jailed for one month for having committed a theft of mangoes. He was also bound over for a period of six months when there was a complaint against him accusing him of indulging in rowdyism along with some other villagers.

Mr. Rege then cross-examined the witness. Before the cross-examination was over the court rose for the day.

RATE WAR IN SHIPPING RICE.

—:o:—

Indian Merchants' Allegations Against British Shipping Concern.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber held on Saturday last, Mr. Nandlal Bhuta drew attention of the Chamber to the methods which the British India Steam Navigation Company were adopting in order to maintain their monopoly over the coastal trade and other markets so far as shipping was concerned by quoting a recent case of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Purshotam, rice shippers, who were made the sufferers. Mr. Bhuta said that Messrs. R. Purshotam were shipping rice from Rangoon to Zanziber via Singapore where they have their own office. The rate of freight charged by the British India company was Rs. 35/- per ton on rice from Rangoon to Zanzibar. Knowing that Messrs. R. Purshotam were shipping via Singapore, the B. I. reduced their own rates to Rs. 30/-. This however, did not discourage Messrs. R. Purshottam and they continued their shipments via Singapore. Now the B. I. cut down their rates to Rs. 28/8 and subsequently to Rs. 26/- per ton thus reducing their charge by Rs. 9/- since Messrs. R. Purshottam started business. It was now impossible for the latter to continue shipments via Singapore without serious loss and so they chartered a steamer on their own account and to carry their own goods. The B. I. brought down their rates to Rs. 17/- per ton.

AN OLD GAME.

Mr. Bhuta said that the same practice was followed by the B. I. in the year 1908 when one Indian shipper had chartered a steamer named 'Abidoso'. At that time the freight was charged per bag at the rate of Rs 2/12/- per bag. The B. I. reduced their rates so long the 'Abidoso' was running and charged at the rate of Rs. 1/4/0. Immediately the Abidoso stopped running, the rates were increased by the B. I. to their former level viz. 2/12/0.

Mr. Bhuta requested the President to take immediate steps to protect Indian interests.

ACCUSED DENY CHARGES IN LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

—:o:—

Public Prosecutor's Address To Jury.

MR. VELINKAR QUOTES JUDGMENT IN BAWLA MURDER CASE!

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, opened his address to the jury, soon after the statements of all the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting Case were recorded, and the Lahore police officer, the last witness in the case, was examined on Monday. The names of the accused are:—Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan, Janardan Balkrishna Bapat, S. V. Deodhar, S. K. Upadhye, V. V. Dhamankar and S. J. Shinde, along with five absconding accused: Budhiman alias Sukhdev Raj, Sharda alias Durgadevi, widow of Bhagvaticharan, Vishvanathrao Vaishampayan, Swamirao and Purshottam Dabia Sutar.

Mr. Joseph Mathew, an operator of the Wireless Station, Santa Cruz, deposed that he relieved Mr. Arnold, another witness, and Mr. Vaishampayan, the first accused, on the 10th of October last at 2 a.m. a few hours after the shooting incident at the Lamington Road Police station.

Syed Ahmed Khan Syed Fateh Shah, deputy superintendent, C. I. D., Punjab, examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, said that he was an investigating officer in the Lahore Conspiracy case in which Bhagat Singh and Rajguru were sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal. Jatindranath Das was also an accused in that case, who died in jail as a result of hunger-strike. Witness knew Durgadevi, wife of Bhagavaticharan, personally. She had a son, named Shachi, who was then four or five years of age.

MR. CHAGLA'S OBJECTION

When Mr. Velinkar referred to the bomb explosion in which Bhagavaticharan met his death, Mr. Chagla objected on the ground that the present case had nothing to do with the acts of Bhagavaticharan of Lahore. Mr. Chagla further objected that the prosecution had failed to show by direct evidence that Sharda, in the present case, was the same Durgadevi of Lahore.

After a prolonged discussion his Lordship ruled that no evidence regarding the local acts of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case should be led in, except the antecedents of the absconding accused (Budhiman, Sharda and V. R. V.) in the present case.

THE WOMAN WHO IS ABSCONDING.

Proceeding witness stated that a look-out notice had been issued for Durgadevi by the Punjab Police, and the description given in it was correct. Her age was 25, she had medium height, was well-built and wheat-coloured. Witness attended the special inquiry in the Tribunal, where she was present. She had her own house in Premgali, Lahore. Witness searched her house after 2nd June, 1930, when a bomb explosion had taken place. Witness had previously searched her house in April 1930 when she and her child were present. She was still absconding.

SHARDA OR DURGADEVI.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit, witness stated that the attempt to rescue Bhagat Singh was made on June 1, 1930. Witness was not an handwriting expert. Witness had not carried out himself the search of War of Indian Independence. He never heard Durgadevi referred to as Sharda in Lahore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chagla, witness said that he handed over the photograph of Sukhdeoraj to the Bombay police in the month of November 1930.

Mr. Amoedkar, late manager of the Popular Printing Press deposed that he printed only 10 pages of the Samartha Bharat Mela in August 1930. 1500 copies were published. Witness was undergoing imprisonment for the offence of printing the same.

The accused then submitted their written statements.

NOTHING TO DO WITH BALLADS.

G. R. Vaishampayan stated that he was with Moghe at Bhavnagar in 1921. Accused came to Bombay on February 5, 1930. He had nothing to do with the publication of the ballad of the revolutionaries. Accused did not tell Moghe that the former wanted to collect men for his work. Accused rarely attended Prabhat Feri, and had not introduced the three revolutionary songs, alleged by the approver. Accused had neither lent money to Bapat nor Moghe in October last. Accused applied for a loan of Rs. 1,000, but unfortunately he did not receive the amount.

Proceeding accused replied that Swamirao used to visit his place, but the accused did not know, who used to come to see Swamirao in his absence. His duty being always changing, he was not always to be found at home. He did not know if anybody came to see Swamirao, during his absence. He did not borrow Shinde's car on October 9, 1930. He was ill that day. He went to office that night. He returned home by a train at 4-40 a.m. It is not true that he went to Moghe's house that morning. He had never practised shooting and did not know of any marks on the door.

WHY HE WENT TO WAZIRISTAN

In a supplementary statement, the accused stated that he had gone to Waziristan as a civil wireless operator, and worked as such only. There was no occasion to take military training. Khula, referred to in the case, was presented to him by a Pathan. He had never told anybody that he came in touch with a seditionist at Delhi.

NOT A CONSPIRATOR.

He had applied for a loan, but it was for building a place in Ahmedabad on co-operative basis. It had nothing to do with the rescue of Bhagat Singh. His house was searched four times, but no weapon was found. He was neither the brain nor a part of the alleged conspiracy.

HOW BAPAT GOT ARRESTED.

Bapat replied that it was not true that he drove the car on October 9, 1930, in which Budhiman Sharda and Swamirao were seated. He did not send any message with Bal Moghe to an occupant in the car at the Basal tank. Moghe did not introduce me to Vaishampayan. He never took a loan from the first accused. The cyclostyle was not found in his room. Room No. 42 was not in his possession. He was asked by the police if he knew any taxi driver at Dadar. He pointed out Gurdaschand, who was his friend.

In a supplementary statement, accused said that he was called "Senapati Bapat" by many in imitation of one of Mulsni Satyagrahis. He had gone on duty early in the morning at 6 on October 9. He returned at 3.30 p.m. After taking food, he went to Sahani's chawl, as usual for a chat. He returned home at 10 p.m. and slept. On October 10, he went to office to receive pay. Moghe's arrest was not a surprise at Dadar. When he went to see him at the police station, he was asked who he was. When he replied that he was a motor driver, the police arrested him.

Deodhar stated that he went with the car to Moghe's house. He saw Moghe in the Hanging Gardens and went with the latter to Dadar at 11-30 p.m. It was absolutely false that he sold copies of the "War of Indian Independence."

Upadhye stated that he was merely acquainted with Vaishampayan. It was not true that Vaishampayan had sent him to bring Shinde's car. He had not at all gone to Moghe's house on October 9, and the morning of the following day. On Saturday at about 11-30 a.m., Bal Moghe came to him in an agitated mood. Bal told accused that his (Bal's) father was arrested. Moghe being his friend, accused made further inquiries, during which he learnt that Vaishampayan was also arrested. Bal told accused that the former had left a bundle in Dhamankar's school.

Proceeding accused replied that the police asked him the next day, about pistol handed over to him by Moghe. He had no pistol with him when he went with the police to Dhamankar's school they found a paper packet there. He had not gone to school the previous day as alleged by Ranade. The skeleton umbrella belonged to him. He did not point out the pitted marks on the door of Vaishampayan or at the residence of Bapat.

"NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CONSPIRACY".

Dhamankar stated that Upadhye had not come his place on October 11. The dhotar, pants and the book found in the attache case, were his. Room No. 42 was in his occupation till April 1930. He had nothing to do with it after that as it was occupied by one Rambhau Gokhale. Bapat's family belonged to his village. He thought it his duty to take Bapat's family to the village, when Bapat's mother's maternal uncle was ill. He had no knowledge of the five absconding accused. Deodhar and Shinde. He knew others but very little. He had nothing to do with the conspiracy charge.

SHINDE AND THE CAR.

Shinde stated that he saw Vaishampayan once, but had no conversation. Deodhar having phoned for a car, he went to his cousin's shop at Thakurdwar and drove to Moghe's house. Moghe requested him to take his meals and take the car when it returned. He went to Malabar Hill and came back to Dadar with Moghe at 11-30 p.m. He took his car at 11-45 p.m. and came to Andheri. He did not know anything about the smudge on the fourth digit of the number plate. He found three empty cartridge cases in the car, when he drove it to the garage. He did not notice the fourth empty cartridge seized by the police.

VELINKAR QUOTES BAWLA MURDER JUDGMENT.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, then addressed the jury. He read some portion from the judgment in the Bawla Murder case, and pointed out that conspiracy was a matter of inference deduced from the acts of certain individuals.

He referred to the evidence of Moghe, where Vaishampayan was made to say that national work could not be done immediately. According to him Vaishampayan contemplated the national work of the type of Naujawan Bharat Sabha, 70 members of which had shaken the Punjab to its foundation. He then referred to Bapat's military service in Mesopotamia, and the accepting of Bapat by Vaishampayan as his "Senapati". The cyclostyle machine was purchased and typewriters were borrowed to issue bulletins. Hundred copies of the "War of Indian Independence" a book of highly revolutionary character, were secured to disseminate seditious literature. A loan of Rs. 1,000 was taken to purchase a motor car to rescue Baagat Singh.

"LAHORE IS WATCHING US."

Continuing counsel said that Vaishampayan started discourses and Gita classes to achieve their object. On October 9, according to Moghe Vaishampayan had remarked that Lahore people must be watching, what they were doing. Something must be done. They had sent men, what more could they do. Budhiman, Sharda and V. R. Vaishampayan had come from Lahore for that purpose. The motive of the accused was to shoot police officers. The shooting incident showed that a police sergeant was selected for the same.

The address was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

NATIONAL FLAG ON AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA CITY, April 27.

The "Flag Day" was celebrated on the 26th inst. and the national flag was hoisted on the Municipal Building inspite of the prohibitory orders of the local authorities that no meeting or procession be held without their written permission. The new election of the Town Congress Committee has been held and Seth Achalsingh has been elected president. A few sub committees have been formed to reorganise "Mohallah Sangthan". And 'Bal Sabhas." Dr. Satyapal and Mr. Manilal Kothari visited Agra and addressed two well attended meetings.

BHAGAT SINGH'S ASHES.

Numerous Anxious Demands. Expenses Of Meetings.

SIRDAR JAMIAT SING.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Numerous telegrams and letters have been received by me from direrent parts of India for sending Sirdar Bhagat Singh's ashes. I beg to inform the public that the ashes have been returned to Sirdar Kishan Singh, at Lahore. His address is care of Bradlaw Hall, Lahore and further correspondence should be directed to him. I have kept with me a handful of ashes and few blood stained stones and these are not to be sent outside of Bombay.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The total expenses incurred on arranging several meetings for Sirdar Bhagat Singh and comrades before and after execution, memorial expenses, Railway fare and other incidental expenses have come to Rs. 361/- which was contributed by the following gentlemen and to whom the thanks of citizens are due:—

	Rs.
Mr. Calcuttawala	70
Mr. Devjee	155
Messrs. Bhagwandas Brothers	51
Dr. Joshi	75
A muslim friend	10
Total	361

LATE MR. J. B. SONAWALA

Verdict Of Accidental Death.

The coroner concluded an inquest on Monday touching the death of Mr Jamshedji Bezonji Sonawala, (56) owner of Bombay Ice Factory who died on the Parsi General Hospital on Friday last. Evidence showed that on Thursday, the deceased was inspecting the machine room when he was accidentally struck by an iron bar and fell down. He sustained severe injury on the head and was removed in an unconscious condition to the Parsi Hospital where he died subsequently without regaining consciousness. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RS. 500 REWARD

—:o:—

ALLEGED MURDERER IN HIDING.

JAMNAGAR, April 26 (BY MAIL).

The Political Secretary of the Nawanagar State, in a notification in the State Gazette, has offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any person who may with the help of the police, arrest or may give such information as may lead to the capture of Charan Asa Deva who recently committed two murders in the State jurisdiction. Charan Asa Deva is said to be hiding himself somewhere near Burda and Okha and has been declared "proclaimed offender" by the State. The murderer was one of the members of a gang, led by Bhutta, and was only recently released from prison where he underwent ten years' imprisonment.—A. P.

SJT. ANEY IN JALGAON.

—:o:—

JALGAON, April 26.

Mr. M. S. Aney, a member of the All India Congress Working Committee, who is at present on a tour in Maharashtra and who is proceeding to Satara to preside at the Satara District Conference, will arrive here tomorrow. A lecture by Mr. Aney has been arranged for tommorrow at Jalgaon on "The Present Political Situation" in the country. Mr. Aney delivers a lecture to-day at Bhusawal.—A. P.

FLAG DAY AT BANDRA.

Smt. Ratanben Unfurls Flag.

BANDRA, Apr. 26.

(From Our Correspondent.)

"Whoever touches a hair of yon hoary head, dies like a dog." Forcibly these memorable words, that saved Barbara Fritchie who defiligh India's tricolour flag of freedom from out of her window, came to one's mind, as that venerable Srimati Ratanben Metha, raised on high India's tricolour bag of freedom, yesterday morning at the Patkar Blocks Bandra.

There was no pomp about the ceremony, but that little act performed by Srimati Metha made a deep impression on those present, especially the Vanar Sena. This band has been under the tender care of Srimati Metha and is being imbibed with a true National spirit.

"3 ARTS CIRCLE."

The Secretary "3 Arts Club" writes.

An urgent meeting of the 3 Arts Circle will take places and Wednesday at 6-45 p.m. at Aiwane Ratat to discuss the Weekly Illustrated. Members are requested to attend.

VICTORY FOR JOINT ELECTORATE

—:o:—

Facts About Mirzapur Meeting

MIRZAPUR, April 24.

A public meeting of Muslims was held on 23rd evening under the presidentship of Mr. Aziuddin Vakil. A resolution for separate electorate was moved by Mr. Zahir-uddin. It was opposed by Mr. Azahauddin and Mr. Yusuf Imam, Bar-at-Law. When Mr. Imam was speaking some men from a corner interrupted him frequently. A pandemonium arose and few of the crowd who supported the resolution left the meeting.

The president left the chair. Those in the hall insisted on Mr. Imam going on with his speech. Voting took place and the majority were against separate electorates. A few who were mostly Government servants left the meeting without actualy casting their votes. The attitude of the meeting clearly showed that the Muslim of Mirzapur were for joint electorate.

JOINT ELECTORATE

Mymensingh Muslims' Support

MYMENSINGH, April 20.

At a largely attended meeting of the Mussalmans of the town, held on the 18th April, under the presidency of Moulvi Abdul Mansur Ahmad, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

This meeting of the Mussalmans of Mymensingh is strongly of the opinion that, for the growth of nationalism in India, for intercommunal peace and amity in the country, and particularly in the political interests of the Muslim community itself, the future constitution of the country should be framed on the basis of joint electorates and universal adult franchise.

Another resolution was adopted forming a District Muslim League with Moulvi Abul Mansur Ahmad as President and Moulvi Mujibur Rahman Khan as Secretary.

Munshiganj's Support

—:o:—

MUNSHIGANJ, April 21.

At the instance of the Moslem students of Munshiganj, a big meeting was held on Sunday in the compound of the local high school, where a large number of Mahomedans of all classes and Hindus attended. Seyed Misbahauddin Ahmed zemindar, took the chair, and Moulvis Abul Hossain and Rajal Karim, pleaders and Nationalist Moslem leaders of Dacca came down to Munshiganj to address the meeting.

They dwelt on the problems of Moslem society and advocated join electorate with reservation of seats. They denounced the communal feeling and tension now prevailing in the country and opined that much of the mischief was due to the system of separate electorate.

Their speeches were highly appreciated.—"Liberty."

MADHAVJI DHARAMSY MILL STRIKE.

Protest Against Wage-Cut.

(From A Correspondent.)

The workers of the Madhavji Dharamsy Mill, situated at Foras Road, downed tools on Monday to protest against wage-cuts and other grievances.

The trouble began on Sunday last when about sixty weavers of the blanket department refused to work, as their rates had been reduced from 5 pies to 3 pies. They approached the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) which issued a leaflet on Monday morning calling upon all workers in the mill to stand by this blanket weavers and to get their own grievances redressed. The workers responded by stopping work after the mid-day recess.

In the evening a meeting was held.

THE TERMS.

It was decided to form a rank and file strike committee and to present the demands of the strikers in writing to the management.

The following are the main demands. (1) restoration of wage cuts, (2) stoppage of oppressive fines, (3) rates on new sorts to be announced before work is begun, (4) rates to be adjusted so as to secure a minimum of 12 annas per loom per day plus allowences and minimum of Rs. 1/14 per loom for blankets plus allowances, (5) undertaking not to stant two side system.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES, 1931.

University Convocation Hall.

Wednesday, 30th April 6 p.m. (S. T.):—President: Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. C. S. I. Subject: "The present position of the Currency of India" (continued).

Friday, 1st May 6 p.m. (S. T.):—President: The Hon'ble Sir Pheroze C. Sethna Kt. O. B. E. Subject: "The Financial Statement of the Government of India for the year 1931-32."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1931.

SHORT AND SWEET.

—:o:—

The warning of Dr. Jivraj Mehta that the covenants of British officials in India should, in future, be short-dated, applies not only to the Medical Service, but to all other departments, and we suggest, in the interests of British recruits themselves, that their terms of engagement should contain a determinable clause enabling them to retire early without complicated claims delaying the natural end of their connection. The century-old fiction that British officials are indispensable in India has ceased to have moral force, and British parents who complain about the unpleasantness of service in this country will do well to recognise that Indians are able to staff their own administration without the encumbrance of foreign experts selected in England. On the inauguration of the Montford Reforms, provision was made for the retirement of recalcitrant officials (with the 'solatium' of extortionate pensions), and it is necessary now to stipulate in friendly fashion the terms on which they can retire without any suspicion of exploitation on either side. Dr. Jivraj Mehta has drawn attention to the new scale of medical service from Rs. 1,000 to 1,750, permitting private practice, and the cadre, we regret to say, is typical of the arrangements of service now framed surreptitiously for "migratory birds." The recruitment of the I.M.S. after the War has been prejudicial to Indian interests and the system of short-term engagements with a large bonus at the end has introduced spiteful intrigues into a profession that had once enjoyed the confidence of the public. To conceal the enormous load of military expenditure, the Government have followed the policy of stocking army reserves in civil departments. What Dr. Jivraj Mehta describes as racial discrimination in the medical service is caused by this policy of subtle concealment which for the harmony and health of the profession in India requires to be immediately reversed. Every one acquainted with the conditions of the Medical Service in India knows about the spirit of ill-will which has crept into the profession in the last ten years and which the British Medical Council has intensified with its own pretensions of illegitimate authority. In other learned professions British practitioners have realised the limits of their artificial pioneership, and given way to equal competition. In the sphere of the law, English practitioners have reconciled themselves to the existence of keen intellects in India, but in Medicine, they have followed one subterfuge after another to elbow out Indians with the result that to-day the All-India Medical Association is compelled to protest against the trade-unionism developed by the I.M.S. to the detriment of Indian interests.

Departmental intrigues tend to blast the credit of Science, and British officers who prefer to overstay their welcome in India should so adapt their claims as to give merit and research a chance in the ordering of individual careers. The "Times of India" sneers at the grievance as "alleged racial discrimination," but it is the fact that colour counts in India and many an Indian in the profession has to suffer from the incurable disease recognised apparently by the British Pharmacopœa, viz:, "skin-trouble." An important reason justifying short-term recruitment, where any such recruitment is at all necessary, lies in the fact that it would be unsafe for us to be exclusively dependent on expert talent available in British universities and public schools for the manning of our services. The time has come for a wider outlook. Recently emancipated countries, like Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey, were compelled to look for instruction in neglected arts all over the world, and they obtain the services of the best experts without the restriction of British recruitment which has, we fear, become prejudicial to strict standards of efficiency in India. "Efficiency" becomes a dead shibboleth when, as Dr. Mehta says, the "honorary system" of work must needs be encouraged to expunge the poison of mercenary motive corrupting the body politic.

The suspension of life-long covenants which make for vested interests in the Services, is further advisable because of the rapid changes of value occurring in the country. The "Times of India" is still chortling over the proposal that the highest office in the State should carry only a salary of Rs. 500; but if it institutes a comparison between that sum of Rs. 500 and the average income of an Indian, on the one hand, and the sum of £5,000 per year earned by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the average dividend of the British sher, on the other, we are sure that contempt for a moderate suggestion will be largely softened. When Egypt tried to rid herself of an avaricious public service, she was made to pay enormous compensation because of the high standard of emoluments cunningly foisted on her during the War. The Lee Commission conceived a similar scheme of suffocating India with financial excesses, and the only way of checking the disaster at this stage would be to accept the principle of short-term covenants and reduce the danger of vested interests holding up progress by political black-mail. Dr. Jivraj Mehta's exposition of the conditions of medical employment is a significant reminder to all publicists who work for an Indo-British Settlement without the risk of India being later fastened with the drag of an effete and costly system of public service.

ADVANCE BOYCOTT

The boycott of foreign cloth is so potent a weapon that one is not surprised to find that hardly a day has passed since the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement without some protest in Britain against its continuance even under the Settlement. Only a week ago the British Government was gravely reminded in the House of Commons of the protest of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association of Manchester that the Settlement "had not led to any notable improvement in the Lancashire Trade." Shortly thereafter it was announced that Viscount Peel would soon ask several questions in the Commons including one about the progress of Boycott of British goods. It is not difficult to guess that Lord Peel had in mind particularly the boycott of British cloth. Only two days thereafter Earl Winterton suggested in the House of Commons that the British Trade Commissioner in India be asked to telegraph a report on the imports of Lancashire goods since March 1. Government's reply was that such a report world not be worth the trouble in its compilation; which was another way of stating that Lancashire's relief since March 1, if there was any relief at all, was not worth the trouble of making the report. Figures are now available of the total imports of piecegoods into Bombay in March last; and these show a fall of 30 million yards or of Rs. 89 lakhs as compared with the figures for March 1930. It may be safely inferred that the boycott of foreign cloth continues to be at least as effective as it was before the Settlement.

This presumption is amply confirmed as much by the complaints of foreign cloth dealers in Bombay as by those in Lancashire. Inquiries made in this connection by the "Indian Daily Mail," a paper which is hardly likely to exaggerate the success of any Congress campaign, have led it to the conclusion that "Britain's position in the cloth market of India has not improved in consequence of the Delhi Truce, and in fact it appears to have even grown worse." The paper says: "Although the Mulji Jetha Market—the biggest market in Bombay, where British cotton goods are stocked on a large scale—has been reopened for some time after a prolonged hartal, merchants find it difficult to dispose of their stocks. Their godowns are still full of unsold packages and they are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to liquidate their holdings. In other words, the truce has not in the slightest degree improved their position." A representative of British manufacturers is reported to have said: "To put it bluntly and frankly, the position is worse than it was before the truce. We were making more deliveries before the truce than we are at the present moment." There is nothing to be surprised at in such a position. The truce not only admits of the continuance of the boycott of foreign cloth but makes concentration on the boycott possible and necessary. But we must be warned against any self-complacence. The concentration needs to be a great deal more than it is to make the boycott effective or fruitful. And the boycott cannot be effective unless picketing of foreign cloth shops is further intensified and unless most or all of the boycotted foreign cloth is replaced by Khaddar.

IDLE THREATS.

We do not see any justification for the Punjab Governor's threats. He is reported to have said in a public speech that the policy of utmost toleration so far pursued by the Punjab Government had only in the end bred license and it was time this license was controlled. We suspect that the Government of the Province wishes to have still more license to do whatever it pleases with the people. The Governor gave, it is said, several instances of violent speaking and incitement to violence and concluded with the threat that in future "where an offence was clear," Government would no longer stay its hand, but would exercise its power under the Law and deal with offenders. We doubt if in political cases the Government has at all stayed its hand when an offence was clear; nor are people at all likely to be frightened by the threats of repression. But it would be a great thing indeed if the Government always acted under the Law.

The fact seems to be that, since the boycott of foreign cloth is still going strong with the aid of peaceful picketing, allowed under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, British interests wish to circumvent the Pact somehow by hindering the boycott in all possible ways. The "Madras Mail" regards picketing as a menace to the country and asks the Government to put it down firmly. The Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" states that the boycott and picketing are calculated to lead and in some cases have led, to "violence and growing disregard of all respect for law." The correspondent adds in a minatory tone that "there is a point beyond which the Government cannot remain passive and there is a danger of that point soon being reached." It is clearly an attempt to help Lancashire by goading Provincial Governments and the new Viceroy into taking some drastic action against the boycott and picketing. But without any argument we shall only categorically state that all the might of the British Empire will not suffice to break the boycott of foreign cloth. And any arrests of peaceful picketers or any misuse of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code or Section 124 - A can only accelerate the boycott as past experience has abundantly proved.

EXTEND THE "CLEMENCY."

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay recently released "as an act of clemency" the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners, excepting three, Mr. Rajwade and two 'Munims' of the late Mr. Sarda, one of the four executed Sholapur leaders. Protest meetings have been held at Sholapur and Poona against this restriction of Government's "clemency" and the Press communique issued by Government stating why exception was made in the case of the three men still in jail was subjected to severe comment. The reason given for not releasing Mr. Rajwade was that he was "guilty of publishing entirely false statements." A statement issued over the signature of 180 responsible citizens of Sholapur asserts that the information Mr. Rajwade had published in the "Karmayogi", a Sholapur journal, of May 10, 1930 is correct and the accusation made against him in the Press communique is entirely wrong. In this connection it is worth recalling what Mr. Knight, the official who was in charge of the Sholapur district at the time of the riots, said in his defence of Government policy of refusing a public enquiry into the Martial Law regime, during a debate in the Bombay Legislative Council. He said: "As regards other persons mentioned in the local newspaper I have taken or had taken statements from every one whom I could get hold of. Some of the statements appear to be correct, others appear to be false." On what grounds can Government say that Mr. Rajwade's statement falls into the latter category, when a large number of responsible citizens of Sholapur assert that it is correct? The wisest as well as the most humane course for Government will be to release Mr. Rajwade and the two other prisoners.

JUST RESTORATION

—:o:—

We are happy to learn from the statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman that the problem of forfeited and sold lands at Bardoli that was causing much anxiety has at last been satisfactorily solved. It appears that Sardar Garda who had purchased lands worth two lakhs for only Rs. 7,000 under abnormal conditions has at last consented to restore the lands to their rightful owners. We congratulate the Sardar on his good-sense and sense of justice. Thanks are also due to Mr. Nariman, Sjt. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal for their efforts in persuading the Sardar. It is hardly necessary to add that the ultimate secret of the restoration is the strength of organisation in Bardoli. So far as we are aware, the local officials did not in the least help in the negotiations.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Will Mahatma Gandhi figure as a "Talkie" Star? This is the intriguing interrogation in "The Chronicle" headline. I am completely pessimistic about the prospects. Mahatmaji will not exchange the "Takli" for the "Talkie"!

• • • • •

Col. Gidney has advised Anglo-Indian ladies to join their Indian sisters in their battle for freedom. I will not be surprised if they don the "Kesaria" and join the Prabhat Feris!

• • • • •

I am not in the least surprised at Sir G. De Montmorency's pyrotechnics against Congress activities in the Punjab. But I am sure it will not set the Jhelum on fire.

• • • •

For the last few days, "The Civil and Military Gazette" has been claiming that the frontier of the Agreement has been reached, and that the authorities should embark on a "forward policy" against the Congress. The Governor of the Punjab is only translating the very same dictum. This in turn, brings out the truth of the statement that "what the 'Civil and Military Gazette' thinks to-day, the Civil and the Military of the Punjab think to-morrow."

• • • • •

"Toleration breeds license" says His Excellency. This has been the "obiter dictum" of the Punjab officialdom with Sir Henry Craik at its head. The fact is that the Punjab officialdom has never taken kindly to the Agreement and is only too anxious to find a loophole to break it.

• • • • •

The alleged breaches of the Agreement are not after all on one side. The Lahore Jail register will tell its own tale.

• • • • •

According to a press message, the Punjab police have opened a foreign cloth shop at Sheikhupura "where foreign cloth is being sold at concession rates to policemen without any fear of its being picketed". Surely this is not in keeping with the spirit of the Agreement.

• • • • •

The London Committee of the Women's Indian Association wanted to wait upon Mr. Benn in a deputation for submitting to him a panel of women delegates from which he could choose the delegates to represent India's women at second R. T. Conference. The Secretary of State however, excused himself on the plea of lack of time. This is neither chivalry nor wisdom.

• • • •

This incident reminds me of of Earl Winterton who refused to receive the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri for an interview, a refusal for which Lord Peel subsequently came out with a long apologia. Mr. Wedgwood Benn prides himself on having dethroned the "Birkenhead tone" from the India Office. That is not enough. It is time that he cured himself of "Wintertonia"!

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This department is now in charge of a capable Indian, and ought to be useful to small industries. But it appears that in filling up the post of Mechanical Engineer, proper care was not taken to obtain a highly qualified graduate with foreign training. The post is filled up in contravention to the terms of advertisement, and the present holder, who is not a graduate, is likely to be made permanent. Besides, the control of technical education is now transferred to this department, and so it is necessary to have as our mechanical engineer, a highly qualified graduate of an University, Indian or foreign. For the pay of a post carrying Rs. 800-0-0 a month, it is certain that a highly qualified man can be obtained by inviting fresh applications.

I hope the authorities will amend their mistake, and secure a really qualified officer for the post.

—Yours etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT OF 1930.

LESSONS TO BE DRAWN FROM THE EXPERIENCE.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL).

Boycott of foreign cloth has been preached by the Congress for several years but it was in the wake of Salt Satyagraha and the Picketing Ordinance that it got the tremendous impetus which brought about a substantial boycott of foreign cloth and more especially a 70 per cent reduction in the yardage of British Cotton Piecegoods during the last six months of the year 1930.

The following table shows the part played by each Port in India in the import of foreign cotton piece-goods during five months from 1st July to 30th November 1930.

Imports of cotton piece-goods into British India for five months from July to November in millions of yards.

	1930	1929	1923
Calcutta	110	337	356
Bombay	47	224	221
Karachi	48	103	150
Madras	27	46	41
Rangoon	41	55	42
Total	273	768	810

THREE FACTORS

Three causes are said to be responsible for the reduction in the import of foreign cloth as shown above, namely (1) the world trade depression, (2) the increased import duties on imported cotton piece-goods and (3) the Congress Boycott. To estimate the effect of the three causes it will be necessary to consider the figures in the following table for the two periods ending 30th June and 30th November. It will also show the relative effect produced upon the United Kingdom as well as Japan:—

Imports of cotton piece-goods into British India. In millions of yards.

	Six Months Ending 30th June, 1930.
United Kingdom	612
Japan	300
Total all countries	974

	Six Months ending 30th Nov. 1930.
United Kingdom	171
Japan	91
Total all Countries	201

	12 months ending 31st December 1929	1930
United Kingdom	1283	1472
Japan	537	363
Total all Countries	1958	1940

During the first six months of the year 1930 the inports from U. K. as well as Japan were about half the imports for the whole of the year 1929 and were little affected either by the trade slump or by the increased duties though there was a fall of 12 per cent in the index of wholesale prices from January to February while the corresponding figure from April to December 1930 was 19 per cent. The total value of imported piece-goods fell by 56 per cent in the year 1930 though the fall in the yardage was about 35 per cent. The Congress Boycott Movement really started after the Viceroy's Picketing Ordinance of June 1930. During the subsequent period of six months imported piece-goods were reduced by 60 per cent while British imports fell by about 70 per cent in yardage. The general fall of prices and the increased duties are estimated to have brought about a 20 per cent reduction in quantity of imported piece-goods while the Congress Boycott takes the credit for 80 per cent of the total reduction.

HOW INDIGENOUS MILLS PROFITED.

The effect of the boycott of foreign cloth on the Indian Mills can be measured by comparing the figures of Mill Production of 1930 with those for 1927 as the years 1928 and 1929 give figures of reduced production on account of the prolonged textile strikes.

Indian Cotton Mills Production for six months ending 30th September in millions of yards.

Six months ending 30th September.	All India.	Bombay Island.
1930	1233	486
1927	1203	693

The above table shows that while Bombay's production showed a decrease of 22 per cent, the rest of India increased its production by 27 per cent. While some of the up-country Mills worked double shifts during the period about 25 per cent. of the spindles in Bombay remained idle and about 10 mills remained closed entirely keeping 8,000 looms and 3-1/2 lakhs of spindles idle during the year. While the up-country mills are prospering the Bombay Mills have in some cases not yet placed their house in order by reducing leakages and overhead charges. A further increase of 1 per cent. in the Revenue Duty for the year 1931 will help the Indian Textile Industry. The minimum duty of 3-1/2 annas per lb. on certain classes of piece-goods levied in April 1930 worked out at nearly 22 per cent of the ruling price at the time or excluding the price of cotton at 45 per cent. on the cost of manufacture alone. The present duty of 20 per cent. on British cloth and 25 per cent. on non-British foreign cloth must help the Bombay Industry further, but the minimum duty of 3-1/2 annas and the additional 5 per cent. differential duty are only for a period of three years during which the Bombay Mills are expected to regain their lost position in the Indian markets and one may hope that the Mills will bear this fact in mind in attempting to reduce their costs not by reduction in wages but by sundry other economies pointed out by the Tariff Board as well as by the general body of shareholders.

BRITAIN HARD HIT.

The Textile Industry of Great Britain has been hit harder by the Indian Boycott but even before the Boycott started the imports of Britain into India in this line showed a continuous decline during the preceding three years. Britain exported to India 1.652 million yards in 1927, 1.542 million in 1928 and 1,374 million yards in 1929. Britain can never regain the lost markets in other countries as well since the national policy everywhere is to make the countries self-sufficient for clothing and U.S.A. and Japan are also large importers of cotton piecegoods in recent years. Between 1905 and 1913 Britain exported from 6 to 7 thousand million yards to the different parts of the world while since 1918 she has been exporting between 3,500 to 4,000 million yards. Britain must not, therefore, howl against the Indian Boycott but only readapt her national economies to suit the changed conditions of the world, maintain a friendly relation with India to develop her trade in other lines and leave India both politically and economically free to develop her natural resources and to improve the general level of culture throughout the country by giving up to date and correct education to the masses.

IN OTHER SPHERES.

No doubt the Indian Boycott has helped also the reduction of British imports into India in other goods as well. While the imports from other countries fell by 28 per cent. in the last nine months of 1930, imports from Great Britain fell by 28 per cent. in value the largest fall being about 50 per cent. in the case of British Cigarettes, a line in which Britain had almost a monopoly of the imported article. The Calcutta Congress of 1929 had reiterated the resolution of the previous Congresses for the boycott of British goods along with the boycott of foreign cloth in general. The nett effect of the boycott movement during the current year has been the encouragement of swadeshi movement in general and of the use of the Indian cloth in particular. There has been more profit for the Mill Industry in India by the movement than in-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Their Individual Sympathy.

What is likely to be achieved in the direction of meeting India's demand for genuine Self-Government at the second Round Table Conference? The London correspondent of "Liberty" in a cable to that journal gives an illuminating glimpse into the MacDonald Government's attitude in regard to the Indian problems. He says: "Individually they may be willing to go as far as may be necessary to meet the minimum demands of Indian nationalist opinion" but collectively, as a Government, they are helpless. The primary necessity for them is to keep in the saddle and this being so "it means", says the correspondent, "that the Labour Party will only go as far as the official Tories will allow them to go." If this is the manner in which official Labour desires to settle the Indian problem, Congress leaders are justified in asking their followers to keep up the "war mentality."

As Communalists See It.

Seth Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., Haji Mir Mahomed Balooch, M.L.C., and Shaik Haji Abdul Majid, M. L. C., have good reason to disapprove of the resolutions of the Nationalist Muslim Conference. These men have little chance of being M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s under joint electorates, demanded by the Conference, unless they shed a good deal of their communalism. But when they describe the Lucknow resolutions as being "in every detail a repetition of the proposals embodied in the Nehru Report," it must be said that they fail to understand either the resolutions or the Nehru Report or both. A communalist leader, with more intelligence, Sir Mahomed Shafi, thinks that there is not much difference between the Lucknow resolutions and those of the so-called All-India Muslim Conference except in respect of the form of the electorates. If so, the Lucknow Conference is a great move towards communal and national unity. But the three Muslim leaders of Sind think or say that the Conference has already "increased the communal tension a hundred-fold." It is evidently a case of constant exaggeration developing into a habit.

The Contrast.

We commend to the Government the following experiences of an eye-witness of jail life at Oslo in Norway:—"When in the morning the sun shines in at the East wing there is a festive look. The word 'cell' is not appropriate; the prisoner has a room as large as a single room in an hotel. The window is not quite so large, but there is sufficient light, though the lower panes are non-transparent. Each room has a cupboard brightly painted and holding tools for work; electric light, photographs, a calendar, a shelf with books, a cup-board with glass doors holding crockery, running water with basin, a folding camp-cot, a vase with flowers, facilities for the growing of bulbs, a mirror, a library catalogue, writing material and other things make this prison-room more habitable than any of which we know elsewhere. The prisoner can have his hair cut according to the latest fashion, he shaves himself, receives wholesome food, gets tobacco and has a bell in case he wishes to see the superintendent." Contrasted with this, most Indian prisons, or rather cells meant for Indian prisoners must be pronounced to be hellish. Only a popular Government can reach the Norwigean standard of jail reform.

Down With Forced Labour.

The British Government has set a good example by deciding to ratify the draft Convention against forced labour, adopted at the International Labour Conference, and to apply the Convention without any modifications and reservations "in all non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories." It may be presumed that the Convention will also be applied without any reservations in British India and the Indian States wherever forced labour in any form still persists. But whether or not the present Indian Government and the Princes are earnest enough in enforcing the Convention, the people can and should do much to make the semi-slavery of forced labour impossible. The Government of India and the Princes will do well to make a formal declaration announcing their policy of abolishing all forms of forced labour forthwith.

ALLAHABAD NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Public Meeting Banned

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

A public meeting of the Muslim citizens of Allahabad, which was convened for this evening in the Maulana Mohammad Ali Park by Khwaja Abdul Majid, Mr. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani and 88 other nationalist Muslims, was banned by the district magistrate of Allahabad by a notice promulgated under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, about an hour before the meeting.

Not only was this evening's meeting prohibited, but the district magistrate has prohibited the holding of any meeting within the municipal limits till April 30, presumably to avert the possibility of any breach of the peace as the Bakr-Id festival begins from or about the 28th April. The following is the text of the district magistrate's notice:—

'Whereas it has been represented to me that there is a danger of disturbance of the public tranquillity if the meeting advertised for to-night in the Muhammad Ali Park is allowed to take place, I therefore order that no public meeting shall take place in that park or anywhere else within the municipal limits till after the 30th April, 1931.'

According to the printed leaflets this evening's meeting was convened mainly in reply to the anti-nationalist Muslims' meeting held on Sunday last at the instance of Syed Zahur Ahmad and others at which, among others, a resolution in support of separate electorates was recorded. It was also proposed to explain at this evening's meeting the resolutions of the Lucknow Nationalist Muslims' Conference.

At about 1-30 p.m. Khawaja Abdul Majid received the following letter at the High Court on behalf of certain Muslims:—

'We have seen your handbills and are most anxious to avoid any such scene as disfigured similar meetings elsewhere. You know very well that the argument against your viewpoint will involve a discussion of the anti-Muslim mentality of Hindus and the Bakr-Id being four days from to-day, the bitterness and the excitement may lead to most deplorable consequences by reason of the presence of a large number of Hindus who can never be weeded out from your meeting. In the interest of maintenance of the peace in the city we shall suggest that you hold your meeting some time after Bakr-Id, but if you cannot accept the suggestion you will be responsible. We shall try to attend the meeting as you have unnecessarily thrown a challenge. In any case the least one may expect from you as a responsible citizen is to make an honest effort to keep away the Hindus from the meeting which you have announced to be a purely Muslim meeting.'

The letter purported to have been sent under the names of Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Khan Sahib Ghazanfarullah, Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Mr. Muhammad Shafiullah Khan, Mr. Zahid Husain, Syed Nurul Hasan, Khan Bahadur Abdul Qayum Khan, Mr. Nazir Ahmad, Shah Hafiz Alam Junaidy and Hafiz Abdul Jalil, but all the names appeared to have been signed by one person.

NO SHIRKING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

To this communication, Khwaja Abdul Majid sent the following reply addressed to Khan Sahib Hafiz Ghazanfarullah:—

"The letter over the names of ten gentlemen including yourself has just been handed to me. I am addressing this reply to you because the man who brought the letter told me that he came from you. I cannot say that your letter has surprised me. After all our talks together and your repeated telling me that you are in favour of joint electorate, when I saw your name amongst the supporters of separate electorate I could not be surprised at anything. Only four days ago a similar meeting convened by you was held at the very same place where this meeting is to be held and involving a discussion of the very same point, yet you advise that to-day's meeting should be postponed. I have never shirked my responsibilities, but I would like to know what you think them to be. As we understood them we suggested in the notice that both view-points should be heard—that speakers should put forward arguments and not abuse anybody—that the dignity of the meeting should be maintained. It is obvious that if you gentlemen wish to create disturbance you can do so. It cannot pay us or advance our policy or improve our position if the meeting is disturbed. Therefore, I would request you to remember your obvious responsibilities.

NOT A HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

You are welcome and we will give you a patient hearing, but if you or your own men will create a disturbance nobody but yourself will be responsible. I maintain that the question of joint or separate electorate is not a Hindu-Muslim question. I have already expressed my view in the press, but those who for their own reasons want to make it a Hindu-Muslim question are the very people who want to disturb the peace. Threats of 'civil war and bloodshed' do not and cannot come from those who believe in non-violence as a faith. Ignorant masses have been befooled long enough. It is time that they were allowed to hear calmly both sides of the question and to decide for themselves. I appeal to you and your friends to join us in honest efforts to unite the Musalmans. The nationalists, as you know, did all they could to bring all the Muslims together. Dr. Ansari invited almost all the members of the All Parties Conference at Delhi. The discussion went on for several days. But the All Parties Conference members took up the attitude that they would not alter by a hair's breadth the decision taken in the 14 points resolution. The nationalists on the other hand are still striving for united decision and have not only kept the door open, but have actually invited negotiations. At the All Parties Conference subjects committee meeting Mr. Sherwani and I attended by special invitation and yet Mr. Sherwani was heckled by the president himself and had to sit down. I was given no chance at all. The world would judge us not by tactics but by the honesty of our purpose and I have great faith in the holy Quran which declares that truth must at last prevail.

'I may, however, note that we have not invited non-Muslims and if any of them come we would join in the request that they may kindly withdraw.'

It is reported that before Khwaja Abdul Majid could finish the above reply, he received a letter from Mr. R. F. Mudie, district magistrate, requesting him to see him this afternoon in connection with some important matter.

Mr. Khwaja saw the district magistrate in the evening after his return from the High Court and the subject of the interview was this evening's meeting. It is believed that Khwaja Abdul Majid having expressed to the district magistrate his inability to postpone the meeting, the notice prohibiting the meeting under sec. 144, Cr. P. C., was served on him by the district magistrate during the interview to which the Khwaja gave the following reply, it is said, then and there in writing, to the district magistrate:—

'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your order under section 144, Cr. P. C. We are not out for civil disobedience and I need hardly say that the order should not be disobeyed. I must, however, say that I feel from a constitutional point of view that we are entitled to demand that our peaceful meeting is not disturbed by interested persons and I trust that when we now do hold our meeting after the 30th when the Bakr-Id would be over you would kindly make such arrangements as would ensure our holding the meeting without disturbance.'

Leaving the district magistrate Khwaja Abdul Majid arranged for the announcement that the meeting would not be held on account of the district magistrate's order and before the time fixed for the meeting a posse of police constables was also sent it is reported, to the place of the meeting under Mr. Naimulhaq, a sub-inspector, to ensure that the order was respected. Mr. Marsh-Smith, superintendent of police, also visited the city twice in the evening.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad's reported visit to the Kotwali in the course of the day to-day and anti-nationalists' letter to Khwaja Abdul Majid under report has led the conveners of this evening's meeting to feel that the ban raised on their meeting was the outcome of anti-nationalist leaders' efforts but Mr. Zahur Ahmad, questioned by a press representative tonight repudiated the suggestion that he was concerned in any way in to-day's affair. He asserted that he himself was called by the district magistrate about the same time that Khawaja Abdul Majid was called, though he had left the district magistrate's residence about ten minutes before the arrival of Khwaja Abdul Majid.—"Leader."

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Sporting Notes From here And There

ENGLISH LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPION DEFEATED.

Kid Berg, the Stepney boxer will have to wait for another chance to a title bout. The Englishman was surprisingly defeated by Tony Canzoneri at Chicago. The Italo. American knocking his former Victor and in the third round. Berg's American programme might need re-adjustment on account of this reverse.

COMING FISTIC BATTLE.

Teddy Baldock has been matched with Al Brown the Bantamweight champion of America's premier boxer at this weight the coloured fighter is meeting Baldock at the feather-weight limit in London very shortly and great fight is in prospect.

PROMOTER'S NEW ENTERPRISE

Jeff Dickson, the well-known boxing promoter, is now the proprietor of a sports palace which is growing up on the site of what was once the Velodrame d'Hiver in Paris. The building should be ready by October next and the attractions to be presented will include boxing, cycling, ice hockey, professional tennis, chariot racing and a circus.

Death of well-known Race horse Mr. Pine, the popular Indian owner has been unfortunate to lose another valuable racehorse in Money Talks who died at Poona a few days ago the colt was slowly finding his best form and was expected to do well during the monsoon campaign.

TRAINER'S LICENSE RESTORED.

We understand that the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. have restored the license of W. Buckley who has returned to India after a short holiday in England. Buckley is getting a string together and should find patrons readily enough.

UNSATISFACTORY S. A. CONDITIONS.

—:o:—

Transvaal Indians' Fate Unaltered.

ANDREWS GIVES ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by Reuter on his return from South Africa declared that the Indian community was extremely satisfied at the postponement of Transvaal Asiatic Bill.

On the other hand it was very much dissatisfied at Government's refusal to accept an amendment to the Immigration Bill, diminishing the value of Transvaal Indian registration certificates, which was one of India's few vested rights and for which Gandhiji fought long with his passive resistance struggle.

Mr. Andrews declared that the question was highly complicated and potentially dangerous.

Reviewing the working of the agreement during the past five agreement during the past five ye years, Mr. Andrews expressed the opinion tha while Indian conditions in Natal had improved especially in respect of education and skilled labour, Transvaal Indians had not benefitted.

Despite the resolutions of the different Imperial Conferences, Transvaal Indians remained under the same racial disabilities existing since the Cold Law of 1885.—Reuter.

SAFEGUARDS FOR NON-NATIONALS RESENTED

New Tamil Daily For Madras.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 27.

Mr. Bhaktavatsalan declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate printer and publisher of "India" new Tamil Daily and keeper of the Nehru Press. Arrangements for starting the paper are nearing completion and the first issue will appear next week.

In his address before the Andhra Chamber of Commerce at the annual general meeting on Saturday last President Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas opposed the guarantees suggested for non-nationals in the future constitution of India. He contended that discriminatory legislation, barring legislation of "negative vindictive and retaliatory character" was necessary to develop the economic resources of the country. He ridiculed the demands of British trading rights for equality with Indian interests.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

—:o:—

Maulana Bukhari's Appeal

MORADABAD, April 22.

Maulana Bukhari's visit to Moradabad has done much to strengthen the bonds of union between Hindus and Muslims. An 'At home' was given in honour of the Maulana by Sahu Jwala Saran, M.L.C., at which Hindus and Muslims freely partook of refreshments.

At an open air meeting which was held later Shrimati Urmila Devi, who had come from Lahore, held the audience spell-bound with a discourse on Hindu-Muslim unity and the use of Khaddar. She asserted that the communal strife was engineered by interested parties and warned the people against the machinations of "agents provocateur" and mischief-mongers.

She was followed by Mufti Mohammed Naim of Ludhiana, who showed that the use of Khaddar benefitted about three lakhs of Julahas who were Muslims. He described how Hindus had rallied round Bahadur Shah during the Mutiny and declared that there were no communal riots before the Mutiny. He deprecated the part played by "agents provocateur" and read extracts from a book to show that the British Government were following the policy of divide and rule.

Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari then spoke for over thre hours on Hindu-Muslim unity and other subjects. A special feature of the meeting was the presence of a large number of Muslim and Hindu ladies. People from other towns had also come to hear the Maulana.

The Maulana described at length the sacrifices made by other countries for attaining freedom and said: 'But your general insists on one thing more than all others, viz., Khaddar, which entails little sacrifice. Englishmen will realise the poverty of our millions when their own women and children in Manchester starve like ours.' The Maulana said that the Prophet of Islam did not put on Manchester cloth and asked why a certain section of Muslims should insist on putting it on during Id. He declared that it was the duty of Muslims to lead, but if they did not they should not be so perverse as to reject a thing, simply because it was advocated by a Hindu. In the end the Maulana appealed to Muslims to use Khaddar and on asking how many would use it thousands of hands were raised, whereon the Maulana asked them to take a vow to use Khaddar.—"Leader."

Id Precautions In Benares

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BENARES, April 27.

The District Magistrate is taking every precaution in view of the Muslim festivals of Bakri-Id and Muharram. An order under Section 144 was served on Baba Khalidas asking him to leave Benares and not to come back for two months. It is stated that Khalil's followers did not permit him to leave Benares. Thereupon he was sent under police escort to Saidpur in Ghazipur District. Khalil came to Benares from Bihar several months before the Benares communal riots and has been organising the Mussalmans and holding meetings and processions during nights. Leading Mussalmans of Benares never participated in Khalils movement.

Dr. Syed Mahmud visited Benares and a Nationalist Muslim Party has been formed here.—A. P.

RABINDRANATH'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS ON MAY 8TH

Sjt. Kshitimohan Sen and others write from Santiniketan:—

On the 25th of Baisakh next (8th May, 1931) the venerable poet Rabindranath Tagore will complete his seventieth year. We desire to celebrate this occasion in a befitting manner. It is our earnest wish to obtain the cordial cooperation of all who appreciate the poet and his work in this celebration.

We shall be grateful and happy, if now the former students, professors, teachers and other workers of the Ashram and all others who are in spirit connected with it, will kindly let us know their present addresses.

Letters containing these addresses and all other communications relating to the birthday celebration are to be sent to Srijut Kshitimohan Sen, Santiniketan.

AUTOMATIC GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA

—:o:—

Prof. Rao's Six-Year Plan.

A six-year plan for the achievement of a full and automatic gold standard for India and a Central Bank which could even play the same lofty part which the Bank of England was trying to play to-day, was outlined by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao speaking on the "Present position of the Currency in India" at the University Convocation Hall on Monday evening.—The lecture was the first of the "Indian Memorial Lectures."

Sir Chunilal Mehta presided.

Full report of the lecture will appear in next issue of the "Chronicle".

CORPORATION DISCUSSES ADULT FRANCHISE.

—:o:—

But Again Postpones Decision.

There was once more an interesting debate on the question of Adult Franchise in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon. The Commissioner delivered a long homily on his conception of representative democracy. The debate was again adjourned to the next meeting.

The debate on the question of adult franchise was resumed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Monday afternoon.

In the previous meeting, Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab, the Labour representative, had moved a resolution that the Corporation should adopt adult franchise. The resolution was seconded by Dr Vora after which its consideration was adjourned to the next meeting.

Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar supported the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai submitted that the position to-day was anomalous. Experience showed that wider the franchise, more representative was the House. They had seen that after the widening of the franchise last time people were taking greater interest in the Municipal affairs.

HOW NOT TO DO.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoo ah seconded the amendment. The whole question, he observed, was at present in the melting pot. It was being discussed at the Round Table Conference and there was no immediate hurry about it.

Mr. Donde admitted that there was illiteracy but who was responsible for it? Who had the power to make people literate? The question of illiteracy must not, therefore, come in the way of adult franchise.

MR. DALAL'S QUOTATIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the resolution and quoted Socrates, Rousseau, Goethe, Milton, Bernard Shaw and some others to show that democracy represented by the universal franchise was not a safe thing.

Mr. R. A. Gole supported the resolution.

At this stage the discussion was again adjourned to the next meeting.

NOTICE

—:o:—

Wednesday being Bakri Id, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed on that day. There will, therefore be no issue of the paper on Thursday.

STOP PRESS

GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

COMMONS PERTURBED AT BOYCOTT.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hacking asked whether Mr. Gandhi's policy included complete prohibition of foreign cloth and whether in view of Irwin-Gandhi agreement Mr. Benn would take further steps to safeguard the interests of Lancashire cotton industry.

Mr. Benn said that the first part of the question was answered in clause six of Irwin-Gandhi agreement. He added that the best method of dealing with this and other such matters in the new constitution would be discussed at the resumed conference.

Mr. Hacking asked whether Mr. Gandhi's article on this subject in last week's Young India violated agreement.

Mr. Benn said Government was concerned with its own policy and was prepared to give answers with regard to it.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The question of freedom for missionary work in India was raised in House of Commons by Mr. Somerville, who asked whether the British Government would insist in the negotiations with the Nationalists on safeguards for fullest protection for it.

Mr. Benn replied that this was an important matter which would doubtless be considered at the resumed discussions.—Reuter.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON TO BE STOPPED.

—:o:—

Scheme To Give Relief To Cotton-Growers

(From Our Political Correspondent.)

In spite of strong statistical position of our raw cotton, prices are going lower everyday, and cotton growers of this country are hard hit. This grave situation has arrested the attention of some Congress workers, who are seriously thinking of a plan to remedy the situation. This plan which is likely to be carried out shortly is expected to have a considerable favourable effect on prices.

As the use of artificial silk was detrimental to the best interests of the country and now imports of it have been stopped. In the same way imports of foreign raw cotton will be stopped as long-stapled Indian cotton is now available in large quantities. Congress is not only looking after the interest of the mills but it is going with greater earnestness to look after the well being of our cotton growers whose serious plight requires immediate steps to redress.

It is further understood that at present there is little demand for cotton but as soon as the new scheme becomes operative there is every likelihood of a big demand by our mills and exporters, particularly due to attractive prices. It is feared that ultimately there will be scarcity of good cotton and considerable premiums will have to be paid in the end for desired grades.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

Remedy Against Communal Riots

Hakim Fatehmahomed Sehwani writes:—

I have never been in favour of separate electorates. I have always felt and expressed that separate electorates are the cause of communal riots. I believe that during the period when there were joint electorates in Sind, there never occurred any riot like the Sukkur or Larkana riots, nor have there been any Shudhi and Tabligh fights before such as have occurred recently, leading to strained political relations. During the joint electorates the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans were cordial. They used to attend each other's marriage and death ceremonies and used to look upon one another with feelings of affection. In the Local Boards, Municipalities and the Council there never used to be resolution of the kind moved now, nor were the speeches so intemperate as they are to-day. Every community at the time of elections considered itself responsible to the other. Hindus were seen at the doors of Mussalmans and "vice versa." During the joint electorates, uneducated and obstimate Mussalmans never had the courage of being even candidates, what to say of their being successful. Likewise, uneducated and obstinate Hindus had restricted scope for descending into the arena of elections.

Since the introduction of separate electorates, the number of bigoted and obdurate persons has increased in both the communities and for this reason communal riots generally occur on every little pretext. On account of such riots both communities have been suffering terribly both in men and money. People's mentality has changed for the worse. It is, therefore, necessary that the system of joint electorates should be introduced and for maintaining majorities in their majority position and the minorities in their minority, seats should be reserved. With seats reserved under joint electorate, no sane Hindu should have objection against separation of Sind and no sane Mussalman should have any objection against joint electorates.

During the time of joint electorates, the Muslims majority never lost its zamindari seat in the Bombay Council. There is still a joint electorate for this seat and Syed Kamil Shah has since long been in possession of this seat.

I know that among Mussalmans only those are in favour of separate electorates who on account of their bigotry and narrow-mindedness have little hope of success under joint electorates. Like wise among Hindus also only such bigoted persons are for separate electorates as at the time of elections spoil the mentality of their community by giving vent to communalist feelings and thus succeed in the elections. The personal gain of such few individuals of such ideas, compared to the benefit of the country and the nation deserves no consideration.

I appeal to the Mussalmans of Sind to raise a united cry against separate electorates and in favour of joint electorates and any one who tries to mislead them should be refused a hearing.—"Sind Oberver."

COMPLETE THE CONQUEST BEGUN BY CONGRESS.

—:o:—

CONGRESS IS COMMITTED TO LABOUR PROGRAMME.

A largely attended public meeting was held at the Kamgar Maidan on Sunday night, when speeches were made by prominent Congressmen on the importance of the National Flag. The meeting was a part of the B.P.C.C.'s programme for the National Flag Day. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and Sjt. Nariman, Patil, Jinabhai Joshi and Narayanswamy addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Naidu laid emphasis on the necessity of communal unity and said that the National Flag was the embodiment of that unity. The flag did not stand for any particular community. It stood for the Nation as a whole and in its honour lay the country's honour. She ended by exhorting the people to obey the Congress mandate and do their duty to the Nation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman explained at length the Karachi Congress Resolution incorporating the minimum demands of Labour. He emphasized the fact that the Congress was now definitely committed to the Labour programme. The workers of India must now unite under the Congress Flag and complete the conquest which the Congress had begun.

Mr. S. K. Patil reminded the audience that only a few years back when the present National Flag first came before the public it was a mere piece of cloth dyed in three colours. Nobody then imagined that in a short space of time it could assume such a tremendous significance as it had assumed to-day. The blood of the martyrs and the immense sacrifices of men and women had made the Flag so dear to every Indian heart.

Messrs. Jinabhai Joshi and G. K. Narayanswamy appealed to the public to enrol themselves as Congress members in thousands and join the army of the Congress. The programme for the "Flag Week" was then explained to the people.

The meeting dispersed late at night.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Jutes opened quiet after the week-end and only a limited business was put through. In coals a few isolated deals were reported at slightly lower levels. Teas disclosed no fresh feature. The miscellaneous section showed no material change except for Indian Iron and Steel shares which were easier. In Government Securities a fair business was reported at 3½ per cent. Government papers but easier tendency was noticeable for 1933-36 issues. Other loans, however kept steady with the exception of four and a half per cent. Bonds 1950-60. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent Government Paper 65-4, 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 75-2, 4½ per cent Loan 1955-60 82-7, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 101-2, 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 100-8.

Banks: Allahabad Pref 101, Imperial Fully paid 1054-8, Imperial contributory 258-8.

Railways: Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 57-8, Hosmarpur Branch 60, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 66.

Cotton: Benares cotton and silk 2-3.

Coals: Baraboni 0-2-0, Solompore Re. 1, Burrakur 14.

Jutes: Auckland ordy 233, Craig 1-9, Fort Gloster pref 112, Fort William ordy 263, Gourepore ordy 399, Howrah 52-8, Kamarhatty ordy 445-8, Naihati ordy 473-8, Northbrook pref 111, Presidency 7-14, Standard pref 100, Sconah 26-12, Union pref 109.

Teas: Bishnauth 15-8.

Debentures: 5½ per cent 1904-26, 42 Clive Jute Mills 98, 5½ per cent 1914-23-34, Fort Gloster Jute 98-8.—A. P.

A. GHAFFAR KHAN'S WORK FOR FRONTIER PATHANS

His Belief In Non-Violence Leads Him To Jail

Mr. Dhiresh Chakravarty, writes in the "Hindu Herald."

The Karachi Congress has won for Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffar Khan of Peshawar, a well merited placed among the modern celebrities in Indian politics. The characteristically tall handsome Pathan in the Togalike grey khadar garment became immediatedly the centre of public attention as much for his dignified form and attractive features as for his able advocracy for non-violence and communal unity. His easy mode of address with the unmistakable ring of sincerity unostintatious and affable manners and a life of selfless service for the common weal, have justly earned for the Khan the enviable title of 'Frontier Gandhi."

OFFERED A COMMISSION

Khan Sahib Abdul Gaffar Khan was born in 1891 at the village, Utmanzai in Peshawar. His father Behram Khan was one of the leading Khans of the well-reputed Mohammandzai tribe. It bespeaks much of the culture of the family that young Abdul Gaffar on the completion of his orthodox early education in the mosque was sent at first to the Municipal Board High English School and then to the Edward Church Mission High School for English education despite the intense popular feeling against the same. That was an age when English education was everywhere tabooed as befitting only a Kafir Khan Sahib and his elder brother were the first to go in for English education in their village. Khan Sahib read up to the Entrance standard; and it was contemplated in 1910 to send the young Gaffar to England to his brother Capt. Khan Sahib I.M.S. then a medical student there, for studies in Engineering. But unforseen circumstances stood in the way. As a student Khan Sahib won the love and esteem of his fellows and teachers alike. In 1909 he was offered Indian commission in the Army. Though to the young Afghan the offer was tempting he preferred to refuse it in view of the invidious racial discrimination in the army in India.

EVILS OF DOMINATION

It was in his twenty-first year in 1912 that Khan Sahib first entered into a career of public activity with the object of organising help for the Turks, then fighting the Italians in the Tripoli War. Next year he started a national school in his village but in 1915 after the outbreak of the War the school was suppressed and the teachers were all put under arrest. Khan Sahib could with difficulty escape a similar fate. Acts like these brought home to the young Afghan the evils of alien domination and he now took upon himself the task of awakening political consciousness among the masses. To this end Khan Sahib made extensive tours, constantly discussing with the people the political situation of the country.

THE FIRST ARREST

Then came the Rowlatt Act agitation in 1919 and the Khan Sahib was drawn in the vortex of the struggle. It was at this time that Khan Sahib came to know of Gandhiji and his Passive Resistance movement. He invited on himself the wrath of the local authorities for the mere fact of having organised two meetings at Utmanzai of this occasion Martial law was declared then and there and the whole village was immediately disarmed Khan Sahib, along with 140 leading Khans, was put under arrest and a fine of no less than Rs. 30,000 was imposed on the village. The prisoners were all released from detention after three or four months but the loss of the villagers was considerable; because owing to police excesses the total fine realised did in reality rise up to the huge figure of a lakh.

Later, in connection with the N. C. O. movement Khan Saheb was again arrested in 1922 and was sentenced to three years' R. I. under section 40 of the Frontier Regulation. His incarceration.. only served to make his cause so popular among the masses that it gained support throughout all the Frontier Province districts, namely Kohat, Bannu, D. I. Khan, Peshawar and Hazara. After his release Khan Sahib attended for the first time the Cawnpore session of the Indian National Congress and has thenceforward continued to keep himself in the closest touch with the trend of events in India. He came into personal contact with Mahatmaji in 1928 at Lucknow, whom he met over the political embroglio in Afghanistan.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

Spread of education and social and political uplift of the masses are the main objects. Khan Sahib has constantly in view For liquidation of illiteracy he organised in 1922 the 'Anjumane Ishahu Afghana' which at present controls no less than 26 national schools with 2,000 students on the rolls. The Azad National High School of Utmanzai in 1921 was the first of its kind. Needless to mention that the local officials have put all sorts of obstacles to their free and unhampered growth. Khan Sahib is also carrying on a systematic campaign against such social evils as the wasteful extravagance of his race in marriage and like ceremonies.

Then with a view to organise the masses politically Khan Sahib formed the Afghan Jirga in 1929. The Jirga with its district and local branches has for its object the attainment of complete Independence on lines practically similar to those of the Indian National Congress. The activities of the Jirga which consist primarily in the preaching of Indian nationalism, communal unity and non-violence are mainly carried on by the Red Shirt volunteer corps named 'Khudai Khidmatgar'. The present strength of the corps is near about a lakh

But the greatest achievements of Khan Sahib's lies in his successfully winning over the otherwise turbulent Afghans to the path of non-violence. Khan Sahib became a believer in non-violence since he came under the influence of Mahatmaji during the N.C.O. movement. With him too, as with Gandhiji, non-violence is a matter of creed; and it was his living faith alone that could imbue the Afghans with belief in the efficacy of non-violence. The last Peshawar tragedy in connection with the Congress C. D. movement bore eloquent testimony to the fact that the Afghans, as befitting a martial race, observe non-violence as scrupulously as any other form of military discipline.

GANDHIJI AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Diehard Press Exploiting His Alleged Statement.

LONDON, April 23.

The Diehard press continues disporting and exploiting Gandhiji's alleged statement on Christian Missions. There is said to be no material difference between the views expressed in the original interviews and the versions appearing in "Young India". The latter is construed as meaning that if the British cleared out the Missionaries would have to go too. Religious leaders in this country are represented as fearing that Christianity in India is in very grave jeopardy if Nationalism prevails.

The Salvation Army has issued a statement to-day claiming great social benefits resulting from its work. It says Mr. Gandhi as a Hindu is not qualified to voice the opinion of other faiths. Humanitarian efforts are spiritually inspired and all parts of the Christian Missionary obligation, will be tenaciously upheld.

"The Evening Standard" enlarges on the shortcomings of Hinduism and says the suppression of proselytism would lead to persecution. What chance would the Indian Christians have if British protection were withdrawn? History shows it would be a poor one if they were left to the mercy of Hindus, who persecuted Buddhism so furiously that to-day it is extinct in the country of its origin.—"Hindu".

LEGISLATION ON WIDOW MARRIAGE

—:o:—

Kashmir Govt. Sounds Public Opinion

LAHORE, April 26.

(By Mail).

Whether or not it is desirable that legislation should be passed permitting widow marriage amongst the Hindus and placing a ban on the marriage of Hindu widowers so that they may be prohibited from marrying women younger by more than fifteen years were the questions discussed by about four hundred leading citizens of Srinagar at the invitation of the Kashmere Government.

The widow remarriage was supported by almost all the representatives of about a dozen religious organisations and by an overwhelming majority of private individuals present at the meeting. The youngmen supported the proposition very vigorously.

There were sharp passages-at-arms on the question of ban on widowers. The majority of youngmen favoured this legislation but it was opposed by some highly educated grown-ups on the ground that it was coercive and extremely detrimental to the freedom of action of citizens.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Intermediate Science Examination

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

FIRST CLASS

K. M. Balchandan, H. B. A. D'sa, H. C. Kalro, S. M. Kerawala, G. V. Kulkarni, M. V. Pai, M. V. Sohoni, R. V. Tambe, N. D. Tata, R. S. Basrur, P. R. Bhide, D. R. Chikte, V. K. Choudhary, B. N. Datar,

D N Halbe, G K Hebalkar, P D Jaeel, M S Katti, K N Kulkarni, M K Paranjpe, A T Patel, G N Purandare, R G Puranik, N B Shimpi, D N Shiveshwarkar, Y N Vaishampayan, V R Vengurlekar, M G Wagh,

K. P. Shah, S. M. Shah, B. K. Chatri M. T. Mody. B. P. Patel. L. B. Shah, M. K. Habbu, G. M. Hegdekatte, R. A. Kulkarni, R. S. Tilwalli, B. S. Apte.

SECOND CLASS.

S. J. Aptekar, G. Benjamin, M. J. Bhatt, R. P. Bijlani, D. N. Chawathey, G. J. Couto, P. G. Date, D. J. Davar, S. W. Desai, S. R. Dhurandhar, S. G. Gadre, I. D. Gangal, S. M. Ghatge, O. V. Grant, V. S. Gusai, M. J. Kadri, V. R. Kagalwala, P. D. Kakad, S. M. Karachiwala, Z. T. Kaziji, P. W. Kerkar, G. A. Kewalramani, F. K. Khosrawy, W. V. Kotasthane, J. M. Manekshaw, K. J. Manerikar, K. F. Mogal, D. S. Mulla, M. A. Nathane, N. G. Pandit, A. B. Parnanand, N. K. Patel, C. M. Shah, J. U. Shah, K. V. Shah, R. U. Shah, D. R. Sukhatankar, B. N. Surveyor, D. C. Sutaria, N. R. Unnadkat, T. I. Baxamusa, F. F. Bharucha, N. R. Dani, N. J. Dhondy, S. T. Doctor, H. Figueredo, A. J. Gulam-Habib, D. S. Kotnis, B. J. Mansharamani, S. V. Mody, *Margaret Emily Moses*, S. A. Neroorkar, N. T. Parekh, *Mary Olive Pinto*, J. V. Rangnekar, B. S. Sabnis, N. F. Saher, *Gulab Sadanand Salvi*, *Jacobeth Rose Samuel*, M. B. Shah, V. M. Shah, I. K. Shroff, I. S. Solomon, A. G. Thakker, *Mary Thomas*, J. Valles, *Kamala Sakharam Waingankar*, S. V. Bapat, B. G. Bapat, G. G. Bapat, G. B. Butti, P. J. Chikte, S. P. Dani, G. D. Divanji, R. K. Dravid, B. V. Ghate.

S D Godbole, M W Goklaney, S M Gowalkar, B Habib, R N Harshe, R M Jalundhwala, K N Jani, L K Jaywant, S P Joshi, C G Kamat, S P Kasture, G M Kolhatkar, G N Kulkarni, R S Kulkarni, M G Mahajan, N S Malshe, B G Marwadi, J I M A Mascarenhas, V N Narawane, K R Palkar, H M Parikh, V D Patankar, V R Patwardhan, V S Pawar, V V Sardesai, T J Sarode, V V Sathe, M H Shah, S A Shah, V L Shah, M R Shirodkar, J C Shroff, N G Thanvi, B R Tongaonkar, N S Tyabji, P K Varia, D V Virkar, R M Wadhwani, S A Ajgaonkar, *K G Dighe*, S K *Xabir*, *R M Paranjpe*, *S L Paranjpe*, C P Patel, J P Patel, M R Rahatekar, *K Rajwade*, R M Tarkunde, R P Vasani, P H Desai,

M. A. Panchal, C. S. Patel, K. A. Shah, L. G. Shukla, R. J. Thaker J. H. Vora, K. N. Tankariwala, S. R. Bhise, H. A. Dave, I. C. Dave, C. T. Desai, D. D. Desai, T. M. Desai, S. B. Gohil, K. C. Modi, A. K. Patel, V. D. Patel, C. K. Shah, A. M. Trivedi, S. A. Trivedi, S. M. Desai, N. B. Didmishe, M. D. Karnik, N. A. Parikh, C. M. Shah, N. C. Shah, B. D. Honnashetti, D. V. Kamat, D. C. Lobo, R. B. Mamadapur, S. V. Pathak, I. F. M. Pathan, Y. K. Patil, C. S. Tallur, J. P. DeMello, J. T. Advani, J. M. Ajwani, K. D. Bhatia, G. K. Chandiramani, D. P. Chitale, J. R. Engineer, T. T. Gehanney, N. G. Gokhalay, Y. S. Gurjar, A. T. Harpalani, P. R. Hingorani N. S. Joglekar, P. P. Khetani, R. M. Khetani, D. R. Limaye, M. M. Mansharamani, M. M. Mehta, J. H. Parekh, C. S. Patel, M. M. Patel, Md. S. M. A. B. Quraishy, N. H. Ramchandani, L. B. Satdev, P. K. Satdev, P. K. Shahani, C. D. Shukla, *Malkani*.

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K. S. Rajguru, P. V. Sane, Jujeda Ibrahim Shaikh, Y. S. Shukla, S. S Talwalkar, C. D. Barot, F. F. Darbary, G. P. Desai, S. G. Jambhekar, V. R. Jambhekar, N. M. Joshi, I. I. Mansury, S. U. Mehta, R. C. Parikh, H. V. Shah, D. N. Thaker, F. M. Desai, R. K. Nanavaty, B. K. Parikh, M. K. Parikh, T. H. Parikh, R. K. Patell, D. K. Shah, R. H. Shah, N. J. Adhvaryu, P. S. Bakshi, K. S. Bhonsle, V. G. Chitale, C. I. Contractor, H. A. Cooper, R. C. Desai, S. M. Desai, N. V. Dhakan, R. S. Joshipura, D. G. Korde, S. V. Moghe, A. H. Nanavati, M. G. Oza, V. K. Oza, R. C. Pandya, C M. Patel, C. B. Patel, D. M. Patel F. G. Patel, J. V. Patel, K. C Patel, N. M. Patel, A. B. Pathan, R. M. Sabnis, N. N. Santok, C. B. Shah, C. G. Shah C. M. Shah R. S. Shah, N. M. Shastri S. P. Tate, T. V. Desai H. V. Dholakia, *Kamala Thakorlal Mehta*, N. P. Nagarwadia, K V. Parikh, B. P. Patel, R. L. Patel A. R. Shah, K. C. Shah, S. K. Shah, P. L. Thakker, *Vidyalaxmi Narbheshanker* Trivedi, D. G. Aranake, D. Q. Bagalkot, S. C. Kubsad, R. H. Kulkarni, S. S. Kulkarni, S. C. Patil, T. R. Raibagkar, D. K. Shirahatti. P. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, V. R. Koppikar, S. V. Mensinkai, R. H. Shanbhag, G. A. Achtani, G. J. Advani, P. M. Ahuja, G. P. Alimchandani, H. S. Alimchandani, J. J. Badheca, L. M. Bhatia, M. Bhattacharya, M. M. Billani, P. D. Budhbhatti, J. Capral, *Gul Hussaram Chablani*, H. M. Engineer, M. D. Gajab, K. K. Ganatra, A. M. Gandhi, C. H. Gandhi, G. W. Gokhale, N. B. Hadkar, M. S. Hemrajani, M. F. Irani, T. H. Jhala, N. A. Jhanglani, R. P. Jiandani, P. R. Joshipara, K. A. Kalani, N. S. Khemchandani, M. K. Lawyer, D. M. Madaye, B. U. Masand M. J. Mehta, B. S. Mejhall, T. T. Mirchandani, A. S. Motwani, N. C. Pannani, A. V. Rachhjair, C. G. Reejsinghani, P. S. Rege, F. Rozario, N. K. Sadhwani, R. G. Shahani G. G. M. Sheaikh, M. A. Md. E. Shaikh, M. A. Shekh, R. P. Sheth, L. P. Vechhani, *Sati Bakhtomal Bhojwani*, A. L. D'-Cunha, *Monica DeSousa*, S. E. *Joseph*, *Ruby Morton*, M. V. Shah.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.Sc. Examination:—

Nos. 15; 38; 41: 74: 94; 141; 267: 206; 288; 374; 413; 495; 540. 5[illegible] 656, 661, 687, 744, 776. 783; 852; 855; 908; 947; 996; 1017; 1109; 1138: 1141; 1144.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Gibbs Prize—To K. P. Shah

The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.—To G. S. Savi.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.—To Kamala Rajwade.

The Pestonji Hormasji Camaa Scholarship.—To. Soonamai N. Bulsara.

The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Kayajee Scholarship and Silver Medal.—To N. K. Shroff.

The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship. — To Gulam-Habib Abdus-Subhan.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT OF 1930

(Continued from page 6.)

crease in the use of Khadi so as to replace the reduced imports of foreign cloth, as can naturally be expected by all except Gandhiji and the members of the All-India Khadi Spinners' Association who claim to have living faith in Khadi. Khadi production is reported to have doubled in quantity from one crore to 2 crores of yards and this increase could not replace the reduced imports of 100 crore of yards. The greatest achievement of the boycott movement has been the mass awakening against foreign domination which Britain can no longer afford to ignore. Whatever reforms may be made in the Indian Constitution as a result of the negotiations at the future sessions of the Round Table Conference the masses in India have become alive to the fact that further struggle is still ahead to obtain complete freedom. The boycott movement has achieved what it can be expected to achieve in conjunction with Civil Disobedience Movement and will weaken again in its persuasive constructive form. But the mass psychology will continue a prominent feature against foreign domination.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

—:o:—

Problem Before Railwaymen's Federation

KHARGPUR, April 24.

Interviewed regarding Trade Union Unity and the efforts of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in this direction, Mr. V. V Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, stated as follows:—

The General Council of the All-India Rtilwaymen's Federation meets at Bombay in the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, on the 9th and 10th May to consider and, if possible, to come to conclusions on the matter of Trade Union Unity.

It may be remembered that, at the recent Annual Convention of the Federation held at Ajmer it was decided that a committee consisting of Messrs. J. M. Mehta, V. V. Giri and I. B. Sen should negotiate with other organisations on this matter generally on the basis that Unions should be given freedom only in certain matters and that power of coercion should be used only when there is overwhelming majority.

The General Council invites the Trade Union Congress, Trade Union Federation and other organised Trade Unions in the Country to send their representatives to Bombay to partake in the deliberations and thus facilitate the Railwaymen's Federation arriving at a right decision on this important matter.

It is gratifying to note that there is a genuine desire among all lovers of the Trade Union Movement in the country to close up the ranks and arrive at a common understanding on this vital question. It is, therefore, hoped that the platform created by the Railwaymen's Federation will be taken advantage of for serving the best interests of the Trade Union Movement.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to the General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

KERALA PREPARES FOR CONFERENCES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 22.

Arrangements are proceeding briskly in connection with the forthcoming Conferences in Badagara. Local bodies are taking an active interest for the reception of leaders. Besides, the Calicut and Palghat Municipalities, the Tellicherry Municipal Council, The Union Board of Badagara and the Calicut Taluk Board have resolved to present addresses to Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and K. F. Nariman.

CONFERENCES.

Besides the Provincial Conference and the Students' Conference which will be presided over by Messrs. Sen-Gupta and K. F Nariman respectively, a Political Sufferers' Conference will be held, which will be presided over by Mr. T. Prakasam of the "Swaraj-ya". A ladies' Conference will be held presided over by Mrs. Amma Swaminathan of Madras. A Tiyya Youths' Conference is also to be held. A special feature of the Conferences will be a cosmopolitan meals arrangement.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been requested to preside over the Palghat District Conference which will be held in June next.

PICKETING SUCCESSES.

Picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops continues in Calcutta. The Big Bazaar merchants who are mostly Mussalmans have resolved to suspend foreign cloth sale as a result of picketing by ladies.

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COMPLAINT AGAINST AMBEDKAR'S AUTOCRACY

Depressed Classes' Meeting Not Representative, Says Rajbhoj.

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoji, President of Chamar Leaders' meeting, Bombay, writes:—

In pursuance of the authority given to me by a resolution I wish to make an explanatory statement in connection with the meeting of the leaders of Chamar community held in Bombay under my presidentship, conspicuous in the audience being Messrs. P. Balco, Shankarrao Patil, B. P. Shinde, Dambwadikar, Shirgaonkar, Chikhalkar, Pevekar and others, on April 20 to protest against the conduct of some of the volunteers of Ambedkar Seva Dal and others in laying hands on and beating the Chamars who were insisting on getting into the "Untouchable" meeting the previous day.

WOUNDED CHAMARS.

The leaders' meeting was held on April 19 both in the morning and in the afternoon. I could not be present myself in the morning meeting. I came from Poona to Bombay in the noon and attended the meeting at 2 O'clock. Then I came to know what had happened in the morning and personally I saw in the meeting some men from the Chamar community with wounds and I also learnt that some were in hospitals and others at their homes.

I felt sorry that such an incident should have taken place and that too in the presence of Dr Ambedkar. I feel that even though Mr. Deorukhkar may be, as alleged by some, a Congress agent he had a right to attend the meeting and to advance his views. And even supposing that Mr. Deorukhkar was bent upon mischief and obstructive tactics there was no reason on Earth why so many other persons from the Chamar community should have been sought to be particularly excluded from the meeting.

MEETING NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

The leaders' meeting was far from representative and it was crammed with the Bombay Municipal Marathi and Gujarathi School teachers, volunteers and some unknown persons. The business of the meeting was also conducted in one-sided and high-handed manner. This is evident from the treatment that was given to my amendment to the main resolution in favour of separate electorate and an increased number of seats in the Legislative Council.

Not only did the President refuse to accept my amendment, but I can definitely say that a prominent leader who was present in the meeting did particularly ask the President to exclude the amendment which only asked for some concessions in the interests of the minorities in the Untouchable community.

WANTED A CHANGE.

This autocratic policy is calculated to engender bad feeling and want of confidence between the majority and minority section of the untouchable community. The protest meeting held on 20th April supported my amendment and was representative of the opinion and views of the minority.

I only hope that the leaders will change their policy so as to make such incidents in the future an impossibility

P. N. RAJABHOJ,
Member of the Depressed Class.
Leaders' Meeting, Bombay (Parel)
and
President of the Chamar Leaders' Meeting, Bombay.
207 Ghorpade Peth
Poona City,
April 26.

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A Topical Number.

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Besides these there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the Departmental Notes Section which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW. These include Literary, Educational, Legal, Personal, Political, Sport, General, Medical and Science sections. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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POLITICAL SITUATION IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

Sidky Pasha's Threat To The Wafd.

SYRIAN AFFAIRS

The Cairo correspondent of the "Hindu" in the course of a despatch to that journal dated March 30, writes: —

Intense interest was aroused in Cairo by the recent announcements by the Wafd Executive to commence their tours of Egypt, beginning next week by a visit to Beni Souef. It was felt that the statement made by Sidky Pasha that elections would take place a few days' time—a statement since unreferred to—had convinced the Wafd that they should do anything in connection with the elections, either to make a last hour participation or to reinforce their boycott decision by an appeal to the nation, it was necessary that some rapid action should be taken.

On Saturday last Ismail Sidky Pasha made the following declaration, which shows quite clearly that the Wafd will not be allowed to proceed with their projected tours of the Provinces.

Sidkey Pasha said:—

"I have learned of the Wafd's decision to tour the country once more. It was proved by past events that the visits of the Wafd to the Provinces have been the occasion of demonstrations and disorderly meetings. Further, demonstrations are forbidden by the law. As for meetings, with the spirit which always manifests itself in Wafdists gatherings, they constitute a grave danger of order and public security. And it must not be forgotten that this time, these meetings would constitute an infraction of the fundamental laws of the State, by an incitement to boycott the elections and an attempt to bring about the fall of the established regime.

"If the Wafd tours had for their object electoral propaganda, within the limits of the law However, that does not obtain and whenever the Wafd makes a tour in any part of the country, the Government will take measures to prevent them from having any contact with the masses as a precautionary measure to avoid the consequences; disturbance of public security and the breaking of the fundamental laws of the country."

The members of the Wafd Executive met at the House of the Nation on Saturday night and discussed the Prime Minister's declaration. It is understood that they strongly condemned it and decided to proceed on their tours as and when arranged, commencing by their intended visit to Beni Sueff next Monday. They declare that they will hold the Government responsible for the consequences of preventing them—the Wafd—from touring the country, as they consider that they have a perfect right to move from place to place."

SYRIAN SITUATION.

Syria has not been able to extricate itself from the grip of political confusion. M. Ponsot regularly ferries between Syria and France and is represented on every trip as having negotiated the final solution, although he himself is careful not to let anything escape from his closely sealed lips. But in the final checking up nothing is found to have been accomplished. The Syrian situation still is where it was two years upon the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly: the Taj-Eddin government is still in power despite all the hue and cry raised against it: the Nationalists Party is still undecided whether or not it will participate in the coming elections: the coming" elections, in fact have been long coming yet never arrived, and the High Commissioner will not say when they will be held. And even at this late hour there seems to exist grave doubt as to the form of government that will be given Syria, whether it will be republican or monarchical, the decision of the Constituent Assembly to make Syria republic notwithstanding.

During the months of January and February M. Ponsot made several trips to Damascus and held many conferences. So too Sheikh Taj-Edd'n made several trips to Beirut, but although the movements of the heads of State could not be concealed the objects were effectively shrouded in mystery. The only positive fact is that nothing tangible has yet transpired of all the elaborate preparations going on so far.

One thing, however, has transpired which portends a possible serious change in the Syrian situation. It is the apparent swaying of sentiment in favour of establishing a monarchy in the country and the possible placing of one of the sons of ex-King Hussein of Arabia on the throne. The Syrian press discusses frankly such a possibility and gives indications of growing sentiment in favour of a monarchy.

What would lend credence to rumours to this effect is the extraordinary enthusiasm displayed by the populace in the reception of ex-King Hussein and his sons on their visit to Syria and the solicitude of the French authorities in surrounding them with all forms of attention and honours. Nor was this display the product of chance and confined to a single instance because it was repeated on three different occasions with growing manifestation of enthusiasm. The first occasion was the visit of ex-King Hussein to Beirout on his way from his exile at Cyprus to Transjordania where he still remains with his son Abdulla: the second was the visit of the ex-King Aly, eldest son of Hussein, which followed quickly upon that of his father. And the last that of Emir Zeid, youngest of Hussein's sons, which took place in February.

The greatest manifestations, however, were those which attended the visit of ex-King Ali who had succeeded his father on the throne of Arabia in a vain effort to save the throne from the powerful enemy of the Hashemite family—King Ebn Saoud. King Ali is now a resident of Baghdad where he frequently acts as regent in the absence of his brother, King Feisal. He had journeyed to Amman, capital of Transjordania where his other brother Emir Abdullah rules, ostensibly to visit his father ex-King Hussein; but upon his return he came to Daraa which is within the territory of the French mandate, to make connections for the trans-desert journey back to Baghdad. This apparently gave the French mandatory authorities in Syria an opportunity to extend the ex-King a fitting welcome, and the High Commissioner sent a special representative to invite him to Beirut which is far out of his way, as the guest of the French authorities. In Beirut, Ali was received with a great display of official hospitality and was in conference for several hours with the High Commissioner.

Later in Damascus, the Arabian ex-King was received with much acclaim by the populace, but he consistently refused to discuss politics. His younger brother Emir Zamid, also travelling to Baghdad with his two sisters, was at Beirut the guest of the High Commissariat which also put at his disposal a private car to convey him to Damascus. He was accompanied on this trip by Fakhry Bey Baroody, the Nationalist leader, at whose house he stopped to receive the dignitories of the city.

FRENCH PLANS.

The exceptional display of hospitality by the French to the visiting members of the Royal Hashemite family is interpreted by many as indicative of a new political move in Syria which might hasten the solution of the country's knotty problem. The solution, it is claimed, might be the reversal of the policy that gave rise to the problem itself. The first serious difficulties in Syria, it is pointed out, sprang from the ambition of the Hashemites to create an Arab union at the head of which would be King Hussein, the father reigning in Arabia with his several other sons ruling in surrounding Arab states. The first step towards the fulfilment of this broad scheme was the proclamation of Emir Feisal King in Syria soon after the end of the World War and the withdrawal of the Allied Troops under Gen. Allenby from Damascus. But the events of 1920 which led to the French occupation of the interior of Syria and the abdication of King Feisal, to be followed later by the victory of King Ibn Saoud of Arabia over King Hussein and his son King Ali brought the ambitions of the family to an abrupt end. Now the only redeeming feature of the scheme is that Feisal is King in Iraq while his brother Abdullah is Emir of Transjordania.

If, however, Syria is again made a monarchy and one of the sons of Kig Hussein placed on its throne three brothers would be kings of Arabian States and France will have won over the Hashemites and at the same time solved the Syrian problem of putting an end to the prevailing uncertainty as to the form of the government as well as to the unending plotting of political leaders for power.

SHORT-SHRIFT TO TIME WORN CUSTOMS.

A Marwari Marriage.

A typical marriage ceremony in the Marwari community is expected to be celebrated at Calcutta on the May 1. The parties are the cousin of Seth Poonamchandji of Nagpur and the daughter of Sardarsinh Munnok, Calcutta.

BRIDE WITH CONVICTION.

Many time worn but inconvenient customs are going to be done away with. The bride is a civil disobedience prisoner, having undergone five months' sentence in Jail. Khadi will be used throughout. Dinners will be simple. Guests will not be given travelling expenses.

No purdah will be observed and the bridegroom's party will consist of males and females as well. It may not be generally known among Marwari's parties contain no females. This is the first marriage of its kind in which the shackles of custom will be broken and the example deserves to be followed.

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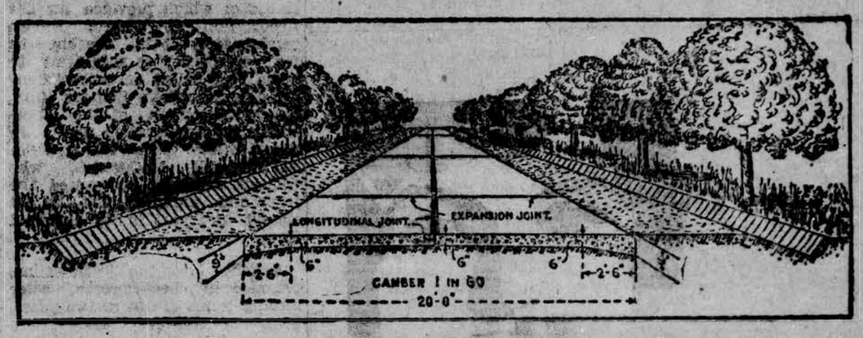

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THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA

A Footnote To Recent History

Mr. Robert Morris Lorett writes in the "New Republic":—

In the proposed settlement between Great Britain and India, one of the departments which the former most earnestly seeks to reserve to itself is that of foreign affairs. This is an aspect of the Indian question which is a manifest exception to the British contention that the whole matter is one merely of domestic concern, in which the rest of the world is not properly interested. It would be easy to show how British foreign policy for the last two hundred years has been directed in the main by the exigencies of empire in India—That the representation and control of the Indian people in their relations with foreign nations by Great Britain are not without interest to the United States, any more than in the case of the Irish, is suggested by certain facts which are set for in what must be largely a personal narrative. Some of the facts which follow I stated at the time to Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, as an influential English Liberal, then in America with the object of promoting good relations between the two countries. They return to my mind when I read of the surprise of British journals at the lack of sympathy which American public opinion shows toward their effort to sustain the White Man's Burden in India.

MR. GHOSE'S BAIL

In the winter of 1919 a report came to The Dial, of which I was then editor, hat young Indian named Sailndra Nath Ghose was detained in the Tomb, charged with writing to the President a letter on Indian affairs by which act he "unlawfully, willfully, knowingly and feloniously" acted as agent of a foreign government "without prior notification to the Secretary of State of the United States." His bail for this monstrous offense was fixed at dol. 10,000 and he had been in jail for several months. Judge Learned Hand called up the case and reduced the bail to dol. 1,000 which was speedily obtained, and Ghose was released. In answer to Judge Hand's query as to why excessive bail was demanded, the representative of the district attorney's office explained that they feared Ghose intended to marry an American girl. That there were other influences at work was evident, and subsequent events seemed to throw light upon them.

DEPORTATION OF INDIANS

Shortly after this my attention was called by Mr. Gilbert E. Roe to a bill pending in Congress, one clause of which provided for the deportation of certain Indian serving sentence in Leavenworth for conspiracy to ship arms to India. I called on several Senators, among them Senator Colt, acting chairman of the Committee on Immigration and in direct charge of the bill, and Senator Medill McCormick, who without exception recognized the joker and promised that the bill should not pass in its original form.

A little later the Indians imprisoned in Leavenworth, after serving terms of one or two years, began to appear. They were of very different stations in life, some were those whom we used to call intellectuals, among them Taraknath Das, an American citizen and student at the University of Wisconsin; others were workers and leaders of labour. They were all, however, interested in the revolutionary movement in India. Most of them were arrested in April, 1917, immediately after the United States entered the War, for a crime alleged to have been committed in 1914-15. Some of them had been in this country at that time and continuously since. Others stated they were not in the country in 1915.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR

The attempt to ship arms to a German vessel somewhere in the Pacific is one of the romances of the War. The American vessel cleared in due order from San Diego for Hilo, but failed to connect with the German, and accordingly put back to the coast, where the cargo was sold. The trial is one of the most disgraceful episodes in our judicial history. In the indictment were named fifty-six Indians, thirteen Americans, twenty-six Germans, including Theodore Heinrich, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one Chinese. It was conducted by the United States district attorney under he direction of a member of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Government of India. Mr. Das told me that when the American police came to search his apartment and arrest him, this office was with them. He and four assistants, two British and two Indian, were active in the courtroom throughout the trial. When the district attorney sent to his office for some papers, he went along to identify them. The San Francisco Chronicle estimated that 200 members of the British Secret Service had been in San Francisco for more than two years, working on Indian cases, at an expense that easily runs into millions for salaries alone. The evidence of conspiracy was provided by a group of Indians especially imported under military guard. The convicted men whom I interviewed stated that they had never seen one of these witnesses before they appeared in the courtroom. One of them, Jodh Singh, refused to and was refused in an insane asylum in California protection by the court. The Indians believed that he was tortured (no one knowing the vogue of the third degree in our police methods will find this story incredible), and was then (1920) in an insane asylum in California. On the last day of the trial Ram Singh, one of the defendants, shot another, by name Ram Chandar who had acted as agent for recruiting Indian coolies as stokers. Mr. Das informed me that in his address to the jury the district attorney leaned heavily on patriotic duty to our Allies, etc. At all events, he was given a banquet by the British Empire Society in New York, in recognition of his services.

"EXPERT ON INDIAN NAMES"

In addition to the San Francisco case many others were reported of British interference with our courts. Mr. Gilbert E. Roe, who generously defended the Indians, told me that the British Consul in New York had requested a court stenographer to furnish him with copies of the evidence in cases in which Indians were involved. The British Consul in San Francisco offered to furnish the United States authorities with additional information to deport Indians in case the information he had already supplied was not sufficient. A British secret-service man named Nathan was active in proceedings against Indians in New York in 1918. He was allowed a quasi-judicial status in questioning Americans who sympathized with these alien refuges. He was present with officers of the Military Intelligence Department when P. N. Sinha was before them, charged with trading with the enemy because he had warned his countrymen in Mexico of their danger of arrest. When at Sinha's trial Nathan's presence was challenged, the American head of the local bureau admitted that he had brought him in as "an expert on Indian names." A terrible, and certainly in part verifiable, account of the treatment of Indians and their American sympathizers by the American police and military authorities under British instigation is given in Miss Agnes Smedley's novel "Daughter of Earth." A friend who was employed in the Military Intelligence Department has told me that he was directed to make an exhaustive investigation into the Doukhobors and to report to the British liaison officer, who lightly dismissed the evidence of their loyalty, with the remark: "We know all about the Doukhobors, but we suspect some of them are mixed up with the Indians."

No one will defend the subserviency and sycophancy of American officials in these cases. We know that those in power during the War often acted shamefully, using espionage to persecute their own fellow citizens. But that agents of a foreign power, even under the specious cloak of an alliance which did not exist, should play upon the stupidity, an prejudice of our courts, should smuggle legislation into our statues for purposes of their own is intolerable among "free nations." We do not believe that British men would act thus except when Indians are involved. We do not know whether India is fit to govern itself; we know that Great Britain at least, is not fit to govern it, and that her attempt to do so is a source of danger and corruption to herself and other peoples.

INDIA AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

Sir L. Wilson On The Simon Report

QUOTES MONTAGU'S ACCUSATION AGAINST INDIANS

Speaking in mail week at the 1912 Club's weekly meeting, Sir Leslie Wilson urged all who wanted a clear and sympathetic understanding of the serious and vital problems which India presented, to read every sentence of the first volume of the Simon Commission Report.

Sir Leslie Wilson added that, if any agreement on outstanding questions (and they were many) was to be arrived at, this could only be achieved by the full co-operation of Indians, working with us in a spirit which showed that they were willing to accept a reasonable understanding of the difficulties in front of both Britain and India. He quoted an extract from a letter written to him in India by the late Mr. Edwin Montagu. This letter was written only shortly before Mr. Montagu's death. The extract was:—"In the particular case which we are discussing" (which was the working of the Act of 1919) "Indians were told that the future would depend upon the extent of their co-operation, and Parliament designed special safeguards to carry on the Government if they did not co-operate. They have had their chance and have not taken it." Sir Leslie pointed out that they had another chance now; and it was his fervent hope that they would not throw it away, for he was one of those who had a real affection for India and her people, and desired nothing better than to see that great country advance, even if slowly but surely, on the road of responsible government. Meanwhile, until Parliament passed some other measure for the Government of India the Act of 1919 remained in force, and it was the obvious duty of all responsible for the administration of India to see that the law of the land was obeyed that order was maintained, and that the great masses of the people were safeguarded in the pursuance of their lawful occupations, be they Hindu, Moslem, Parsee, European, or to whatever caste or community they might belong.—"Times."

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS' DEMAND

—:o:—

The "Tribune" writes:—

While reserving our detailed comment on the principal resolution adopted by the Nationalist Muslims' Conference for a subsequent issue, we have no hesitation in holding that the resolution goes to the farthest limit, set by reason, commonsense, statesmanship and patriotism in its attempt to protect the interests of the Muslims. The resolution demands that the constitution shall guarantee to all citizens protection of their culture, language, script, education, profession and practice of religion, religious endowments and economic interests, and that the fundamental rights and personal laws shall be effectively protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the constitution. The resolution also ensures that every community shall have its fair share in the recruitment to the Services. On the question relating to the measure and method of representation in the legislatures, the resolution records the view of the Conference in the following words:—

The Nationalist Muslim Party strongly holds that the settlement of outstanding questions relating to the measure and method of representation in the Federal and Provincial legislature should be based on the following principles:—

(a) Universal adult franchise;

(b) Joint electorates;

(c) Reservation of seats in the federal and provincial legislatures on the population basis for minorities less than 30 per cent. with the right to contest additional seats.

While it cannot be said that the Nationalist Muslims' Conference has entirely ignored communal considerations, there can be no manner of doubt that its resolution represents an earnest and sincere attempt to reconcile the demands of communalism with those of nationalism.

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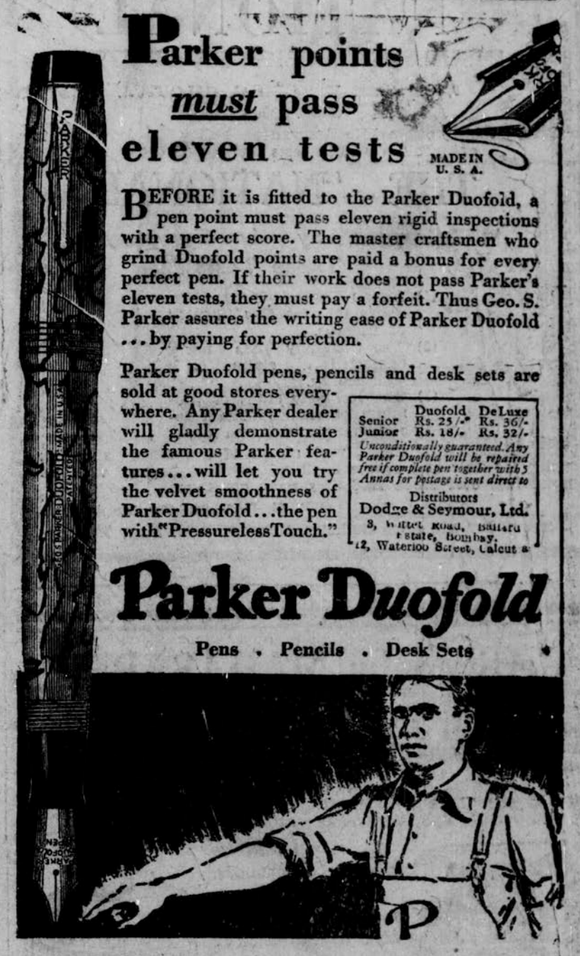

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Weakness Of N. Y. Stock Market.

SENTIMENT CONSIDERABLY BEARISH

Absence Of Persistent Selling

Weakness of the New York Stock Market, continued doubts of a sufficient reduction in acreage and rapid progress in crop preparations and plantings have created a bearish sentiment but there is marked absence of persistent selling. Technical situation of the market is healthy and operators prefer to await crop developments and the result of May tenders steady decline is recorded in our market for the last six days and day by day lower levels were recorded. The old crop options are neglected and buying operations are confined to 1932 cotton crop.

Bombay, April 27.

On Saturday the New York cotton future market opened steady at a rise of 4 points on reports of unfavourable weather but reacted 11 points on the weakness of Wall Street. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.10C.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and prices declined 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 4 points to 9.85c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Prices have moved irregularly this week on the New York Cotton Exchange, the continued liquidation of May being absorbed against sales of later months. No selling pressure is reported by the South, with the basis generally steady.

Rains and unseasonably low temperatures during the past two days have checked the progress of the crop, although the weather in April is considered generally to be favourable. The opinion is generally expressed that the crop is getting a better start than usual, but comparatively dry weather is wanted during the month of May.

Sentiment remains considerably bearish, encouraged by the weakness of the Stock market, continued doubts of a sufficient reduction in acreage and the recent reports of rapid progress in crop preparations and plantings. The failure of those factors to stimulate more selling and the persistency of trade buying on the scale down checked declines, but the rallies have failed to hold, and there seems to be a disposition to await crop developments.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 1 points against an expected loss of 1 point on parity with New York closing. There was continued selling and liquidation of May contracts. The suspension of a commission house was rather having a depressing effect. Trade calling was in evidence just prior to the closing and the market closed steady at a decline of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.62 and sales were 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures declined 1 point with May 4.39 and July 4.45.

Sakel Egyptian prices declined 3 to 1 point. The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and prices closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points.

FARM BOARD'S ATTITUDE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices failed to hold the advance caused by unfavourable weather due to weakness in American Securities. May New York liquidation seems to have been completed and with Co-operatives reported buying new crops around present price, it is doubtful whether the certificated stocks in the Ports estimated about 13 lac bales will be tendered, in consequence of better spot basis and sufficient premium in distants. The certificated Port-stocks are reported to be mostly the Farm Board's holding of 1929 crop and are estimated about 13 lac bales. Although the sentiment continues generally bearish. Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Farm Board is reported to be expecting an acreage reduction of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. due to increase in Corn areas from 26½ to 23-3/4 million acres this season. Further, Mr. Stone states, the Farm Board reserve the right to stabilize cotton prices should an emergency arise after the acreage is known.

THE PRICE TREND.

March saw a steady decline in the prices of most commodities. Grains and cotton were particularly disturbed by the indicated change in the policy of the United States Farm Board with regard to wheat. But commodity prices declined so generally that any pretext was used as an explanation of the movement. After the steady rise in January and February it was to be expected that profit-taking and other factors would cause a major reaction. This did occur in early March, but the downward swing was carried further and the reaction has become a definite downward trend. The beginning of the major reaction coincided with co-operative realising of futures bought at much lower levels in December. This policy was probably dictated by two main motives: (1) profit-taking on speculative purchases, (2) a desire to keep the price low during the planting season.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The purchase of futures in December were undoubtedly part of the stabilisation plan, but it is quite evident that these purchases were not made with the idea of averaging higher-priced contracts. This buffer having had its effect, the Farm Board is no doubt looking ahead in the hope that next season will see the end of its labours at a minimum of expense. If the high-priced contracts are to be liquidated without loss, it is essential that a substantial reduction in production should be certain. Small acreage is the obvious means to this end, and therefore a low price for cotton during the planting season is an important factor.

At the moment, with the cotton price trend down, it looks as though the market is acting according to the wishes of the Farm Board. It is doubtful, however, whether a low price in April affects planting so much as a low —M. G. Commercial.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 10.13 (opening) lowest 10.07 (11-56 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool:—Tertile reports show no improvement. Early reports confirm acreage reduction about ten per cent. Opinion unchanged (Bearish).

Liverpool:—New York cables, cotton no great selling pressure. Messrs. Patel Bros. have revived the following cables:—

1-28 a.m.: Liverpool: Some selling on yesterday's failure of prominent New York firm. Steady market.

6-52 P.M.: New York: Week-end evening up chiefly switching.

Reuter's Cable: New York 25th: New York market early advanced on unfavourable weather, but reacted later on the weakness of Wall Street and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. to 5.46; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 183½ eq. to 4.17; Difference 129 points eq. to Rs. 57.

New York May (Close) 10.08 eq. to 5.04; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 183½ eq. to 4.17; Difference 87 points equal to Rs. 38.

Liverpool-New York:—(At N. Y. Close and L'pool due) May 84, Oct. 60 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 27.

Following cables are received here:—

Wheat Cable: (Chicago): "Prices declined on favorrable weather, lower ohtside markets, stop loss seling and liquidation. Closed easy".

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

	Last week Tons	This week. Tons
Shipments to the U. K.	29,600	16,100
Shipments to the Continent	17,000	6,000
Shipments to the other Countries	53,600	6,000
Total	100,200	28,100

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 1,600,000 quarters.

Wheat Cables: (from London): "Weakness American Securities and rumour of Farm Board's offerings affecting grains. Anticipated acreage reduction Canada 10 per cent., Australia 30 per cent., Argentine 30 per cent. offsetting world's huge surplus Silver steadiness expanding Chinese demand and more quotas for foreign wheat from Continent are expected from London Wheat Conference next month. Consider purchases advisable September Chicago around 58 Cents. for moderate profits."

B. A. Linseed Cable: "Trade demand somewhat less active but satisfactory. Exportable surplus 800,000 tons. Expect about 10 per cent. increase in areage partly compensating 30 per cent. reduction wheat. Expect higher price in the near future result decline in Peso Exchange."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May 4s 4-3/4d. down 5/8d.
July 4s. 6-1/2d. down 1/2d.
Oct. 4s. 8-1/2d. down 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May dolls. 81-1/2 unchanged.
July dolls. 59 7/8 down 1-5/8.
September dolls 59-7/8 down 1-3/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

Apl.-May £8-13-9 down 3/9d.
Market quiet and unsettled owing to a big American failure.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

May-Aug. Sh. 0 16/9d. down 3d.
Sep.-Dec. Sh. 0 17/9d. down 1-1/2d.
Market easy.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

June 10.92 up 10.
July 11.02 up 8.
Market firm.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 130 up 2.
Sep. 137 up 1.
Dec. 145 up 1.
Market easy.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

PRICES IMPROVE ON BULL SUPPORT.

Technical Strength Tells.

Bombay, April 27.

Although mill shares opened lower than the last closing level, there was absence of selling. The technical situation of the market being steady prices soon recovered the opening decline and registered some advance, on active bull support. The market opinion still remains divided and while there is no inclination to sell short, there seems little likelihood for any continuous buying. Thus the market is anticipated to grind within a narrow range for some time to come. There was increased demand for Bombay Burma shares mostly due to short covering. Tata steel ordinary shares ruled steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 27.

Bombay Dyeing 690,96-14.
Century 246,43,46,45.
Colaba 105.
Crescent 76.
Fazul 392,98,97,98.
Indore 366,67,65.
Madhowji 20.
Nagpur 370,71-14.
New Great 161,62.
Pearl 243,47.
Simplex 62.
Swadeshi 275XD,273.
Burma 433,38.
Hydro 106-14,1-3.
Tram 115-10.
Deff. 285.
Ord. 23-12,24.
Bundi 15.
Indian 185,87.
Katni Ord. 170.
Alcock 106.

10	Bom. Cotton P:	4-10
500	Bom. Cotton	111-4
250	Bom Dyeing	694-14
250	Bradbury P:	160
250	Bradbury	180
100	Century	245-10
500	Central India P.	446-14
100	Central India	371-14
100	Colaba	105-10
150	Coorla	147- 8
100	Crescent	76- 4
250	Currim	75
250	David	110
250	Dawn	560
200	Ed. Sassoon	
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100	Elphinstone P.	22
100	Elphinstone	b
250	Fazulbhoy	398-12
100	Finlay	90
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	124-6
1000	Hindustan	1405
100	Indore Malwa	365
100	Jamshed Pref.	60.
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kastoorchand	10- 4
100	Khatau	104- 4
100	Kohinoor	143-12
250	Laxmi	965
100	Madhowji	20
250	Madras United	275
900	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sasoon	45
1000	Morarji	477-8
50	Mysore	122.3
200	New Great P.	125
200	New Great	162-8
100	New City	61- 4
250	Pabani	147- 8
250	Pearl	247 -8
100	Phoenix	295
10	Premier	1-1
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1980
250	Simplex	67-8
100	Swah	98-1
100	Swadeshi	273-12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	90
500	Vishnu P.	577
500	Vishnu	1450
1000	Western	740

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	67- 0
50-25	Central	14-8
210-5	Eastern	x.d. 72- 8
500	Imperial	1070
500-125	Imperial Contr.	266- 4
100-50	India	82
5	Union	3-5.6

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	15
70	Gwalior	67- 8
230	Indian	187- 8
100	Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100	Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40	Katni Df.	710- 0
100	Katni	170
10	Punjab P.	9-8
10	Punjab	9- 4
100	Shahabad	156-14

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P:	3- 0
15	Jupiter	7- 8
15	New India	17-4
200,100	Oriental	1857-8
10	Vulcan	5- 8.

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000	Andhra Val P.	976- 4
1000	Andhra Val.	590
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50	Bom Tram	115-10
100	Tata Hydro P.	101- 4
100	Tata Hydro	107-3
1000	Tata Power P	1106-4
1000	Tata Power	437- 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	801- 4
100	Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100	Central Provinces	78
100	Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100	Guzrat	56
90	Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500	Tapti Valley	637- 8

MINING.

10	Central India	0-1
10	Shivrajpur	x.d. 13-1
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	115
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	42-12
30	Tata Steel D.	2/5
75	Tata Steel	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	105- 4
250	Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250	Bom. Steam	197- 8
50	Bom. Telephone	47
88	Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-4
125	Bom Burma Old	428-12
50	Bom. Burma New	159- 6
100	Ind Bleaching	142-8
15	Scindia	6-13
3	1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-13-0
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-0-6

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.

Heimei Maru, Kussano, Java
Chelsea, Turner, Marmagoa.
Gandara, Slignthan, Karachi
Monkswood Hart, Newport.
City of Carlisle Mordue, Liverpool.
Masula, Fitt, London.

DEPARTURES

April 28.

Silverfir, Llevellyn, Calcutta
Honenfels, Ahlers, Hamburg
Gharirda, Endersby, Bhawnagar.
Himalaya, Mareglia, Trieste

LOADING

April 27.

Steamer Masula for London
Steamer City of Carlisle for Liverpool
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Gandara for Calcutta
Steamer Hilda for Trieste
Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe
Steamer Kioto for Dunkirk
Steamer Fager for Bangkok
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok

S S Heimei Maru:—The Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji's steamer Heimei Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Monkswood:—The M M Company's steamer Monkswood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of coal.

S S City of Carlisle:—The K N Company's steamer City of Carlisle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The M M Company's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Silverfir:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silverfir, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Honenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Honenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bhownagar, with same bottom cargo.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Himalaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 27.

S S Silvereim Agents Volkart Bros from New York:—40 cases playing cards; 450 cases newspaper; 13 cases bolts and nuts; 35 cases batteries; 27 cases old clothing; 20 cases cigarettes; 121 cases paper, 15 cases medicine, 537 dms lubricating oil; 10 drums grease; 20 drums asphalt.

From Los Angles:—50000 cases kerosene; 400 bales cotton.

From Houstan:—4989 bales cotton.

From Galvestan:—200 drums David oil; 3362 bales cotton.

From Texas:—660 bales cotton.

From New Orleans:—50 bags paraffin wax.

S S City of Christ Church from New York:—78 cases auto parts; 48 cases medicine; 400 cases newspaper; 225 cases cement; 259 cases soap; 521 cases paper, 330 cases tyres; 30 cases oats; 49 cases corn flour; 30 cases syrup; 30 cases starch; 45 cases globes; 20 cases lard; 104 cases batteries; 63 cases mujol; 45 cases lamps; 76 cases felt; 104 cases machinery parts; 70 cases turpentine; 1059 drums lubricating oil; 345 drums lubricating greatse; 40 drums chemical; 793 drums asphalt; 62 cases motor cars.

From Philadelphia:—3732 dms lubricating oil; 119 drums lubricating grease; 500 drums p scale.

From Baltimore:—149 bales paraffin scale; 413 cases pattery insulator; 200 cases copper sheets.

From Port Said:—150 bales cotton.

From Suez:—639 drums asphalt.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 27.

S S Hatarana for London:—198 cwts turmeric T S Thadani and Sons; 2 bales woollen carpets Grindlay and Co.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

S S Kioto for Dunkirk:—6500 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw Eastern Expert and Mercantile Co; 220 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Britannia for Marseilles:—4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales wool raw M Nissim.

S S City of Carlisle for Manchester:—2140 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd

For Barcelona:—60 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg:—200 cwts castor oil A Hargovan and Co; 32 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Expert; 23 bales cowhides Schneider Co; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Bremen:—250 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Antwerp:—117 bales wool raw Shamjimal; 100 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 200 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co; 90 bales cotton fly A L Zaveri; 1208 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 126 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Chelsea for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Rawji & Co; 8000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 1000 cwts linseed H V Coomerbhoy; 4000 cwts groundnut T S Thadani and Sons; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes W T Suren; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd

For Antwerp:—1100 cwts tin clipping J G Shah; 1000 cwts copra oil cakes H V Coomerbhoy; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

S S Silverfir for Marseilles:—500 cwts flea seed M Bhatia and Co.

S S Fager for New York:—405 cwts gum kagoy P E Bros.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Alexandretta:—22 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said:—3 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—4 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—10 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Masula for Havre:—110 bales cotton raw C and Tnackersey; 62 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyoshima Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Suezham for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 95 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 255 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 27.

The local market opened at Rs. 189 for Broach A./M. delivery. Prices declined to Rs. 188/8 but advanced to Rs. 189/12 on short covering. Heavy long liquidation caused a break to Rs. 187/8 but again prices improved on better Liverpool cables which were 3 points lower after opening 6 points below previous closing.

Liverpool prices again declined and prices after declining to Rs. 186/4, closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	189
Broach J-A.	189-8
Broach A-M. 1931	203/12
Oomra May	159/8
Oomra July	163
Oomra January	173
Bengal May	142
Bengal	146

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 27.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A-M.	4400	29900

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 27.

July	125.20—1.20
October	124.10—2.10

READY COTTON SALES,
Bombay, April 27.

100 Ebram Tulshidas Hansi 153 1/4.
100 Oshman Suleman Broach 154
59 Chachett T & Co. Shegaon 164 1/4.
200 K. Deuchand & Co. Dhulia 158 1/4.
93 Patel & Co. Bhavnagar 148 1/4
113 Patel & Co. Mahu 148.
100 Kotak & Co. Wun 174.
300 M. Vaghji Sugalpur 171.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Sanabad 170.
260 M. Vaghji Khanchrod 181 1/2.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, April 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mind Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	0
Silver, Ready	43	14	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	15	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	15	0

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, the following report dated 8th April:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £144,465,467 on the 1st inst. (as compared with £143,614,006 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £3,160,155 since the 31st December 1930.

The bar gold which arrived from South Africa this week amounted to about £678,000, which, together with about £70,000 from an outside source, was available in the open market to-day. The price was fixed at 84s/10-1/8d. per fine ounce, at which the Bank of England secured about £744,400, there being little demand for trade requirements.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £1,655,165. Receipts consisted of £950,000 in sovereigns, of which £750,000 were from South Africa, and £745,165 in bar gold. Withdrawals were £40,000 in sovereigns taken for export.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 30th ult. to mid-day on the 4th inst:—

Imports.

British West Africa	£ 40,391
British South Africa	272,456
British India	81,113
Other countries	748
	£394,709

Exports.

Germany	£ 6,800
France	6,004
Switzerland	16,572
Spain	7,000
Other countries	6,568
	£ 36,945

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter holidays the week under review consisted of only three working days. The market has been rather quiet and prices again showed a tendency to sag, offerings from the Indian Bazaars and China being sufficient to depress the market in the absence of any new enquiry. America has both bought and sold.

The immediate outlook is somewhat uncertain but the undertone remains poor, there being no indication of any improvement in demand.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 30th ult. to mid-day on the 4th inst.:—

Imports.

British West Africa	£ 25,529
Australia	10,343
Mexico	21,012
U. S. A.	6,216
Other countries	310
	£ 63,400

Exports.

British India	£ 13,170
Other countries	4,899
	£ 18,069

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
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J10

"I WAS ABUSED AND PUSHED BACK"

Sjt. Sen Gupta On Mymensingh Incidents

THREE B. P. C. C. MEMBERS HELPING THE HOOLIGANS

Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta has issued the following statement to the press regarding the incidents at Mymensingh this evening:—

After a reception and a procession through the town, in which there was great enthusiasm and no sign of any discord, I was surprised to find, on reaching my house, that the gates were guarded by men with lathis. Within a minute of my arrival three small girls, aged between 9 and 13 were brought in with three flags with the inscription in Bengali "We protest against the Mymensingh Students' Conference." I was sorry to see that three girls of such tender age, who did not realise the purpose for which they were used, should have been exploited in this manner

THREATENING TELEGRAMS.

I received two telegrams on my way to Mymensingh in which I was told that if I did not refrain from presiding at the Conference there would be dangerous factions and that the situation was getting grave. These telegrams, bore no names of the sender, but were supposed to have been sent by the Chairman and Secretary of the rival Students' Conference called to be held at Netrakona. In the last one the address was given as C/o Aghore Bandhu Guha.

COMPROMISE EFFORTS FAIL.

In one of them a request was made to me that I should receive a deputation of the objectors. I agreed to receive it and discussed for some time the proposals for a compromise. The objectors suggested that I should preside at their conference at Netrakona on the 27th and abandon the conference at Mymensingh altogether. I suggested that both the parties should attend both the conferences and the one at Netrakona should be presided over by the president-elect Sjt. Purna Das, and I should be present with the boys of the conference at Mymensingh. The objectors did not agree to this proposal and insisted that the conference at Mymensingh must be abandoned, which seemed to the Reception Committee and myself to be not a reasonable term of compromise. I was personally willing to give up the conference at Mymensingh, but the Reception Committee was not agreeable to this unreasonable course.

A LOCAL PLEADER BELABOURED.

When the negotiations of the compromise failed it was already 45 minutes after the advertised time of the Conference. As I attempted, with some of my friends, to go out of the compound in a car I found the gates closed and a group of about thirty men, armed with sticks with leather tops, brandishing their sticks and shouting. I noticed in the hand of a man a hammer and I asked what he wanted to do with it. As the car could not proceed I got down and attempted to go through with my friends, including Dr. Bepin Behari Sen. But they still brandished their sticks and a gentleman of the local Bar, Sjt. Lalit Chandra Roy, was belabboured.

GUIDED BY B. P. C. C. MEN.

Then I asked all the rest of my friends to leave the place, which they did, and I alone attempted to go through. My way was barred and I was pushed back. I was abused and threatened by men, sticks in hand and I was grieved to find that three members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, who were known to me were actually guiding this violent crowd. Their names are Ahore Bandhu Guha, Binode Chakrabarty and Arun Mazumdar. The last named had a stick in his hand. All the three were members of the deputation mentioned above.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

After a failure of repeated attempts to go out of the compound I decided, as the President of the Conference, to adjourn it sine die, as I apprehended more violence, in case I allowed the Conference to go on even without me. After this some exchange of brickbats between the group inside the compound and some people outside took place, but as far as I know no serious injury was inflicted.

After that I went out to the compound and pleaded with those men with sticks that there was no occasion for further violent activities as I had adjourned the Conference. I also pleaded with some young men outside the compound that, in the interest of the country at large, there should be no Conference and there should be no violence offered by those, who had invited me. They agreed and quietly left the place.

INSPIRATION IN CALCUTTA.

I have now decided that I shall not address the public meeting this evening, nor shall I keep my engagement at Netrakona as the President of the Political Sufferers' Conference to-morrow there, because I have no doubt in my mind that all that has happened this evening at Mymensingh had its inspiration in Calcutta. Emissaries have been sent to almost every place just previous to my visit carrying out propaganda specially against me and to arrange some sort of demonstration against me. But I feel that the whole countryside, through which I passed during this tour, received me with open arms.

WHY ENGAGEMENTS ARE CANCELLED.

I regret very much that I had to disappoint the public of Mymensingh, specially because from the moment I stepped into the limits of the district of Mymensingh at Bhairab Bazar, huge crowds of men and women at every railway station showed unmistakably their confidence in me, I know the whole of the Mymensingh people is with me except this small group. But this small group believes in methods which are against the principle of non-violence, and my insistence to address a public meeting might have resulted in injuries to the members of the audience, and if that happened I would never forgive myself. The course that I am taking may be interpreted by those responsible for this violent outrage as a surrender to them. But I emphatically declare that it is not. I hope that the public opinion at Mymensingh, which is overwhelmingly against these men and their tactics, will assert itself and make it impossible for these small number of men to behave in the manner they did to-day."—Associated Press.

Volunteers' rally at Congress House on Flag Salutation Day.

NOTHING BUT JOINT ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

Dacca Muslims' Strong Stand.

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

DACCA, April 21.

Representative Moslems of Dacca assembled at a meeting on the 18th April, last, with Moulvie Abul Hoossein, M. A., B. L., in the chair.

NOTHING BUT JOINT ELECTORATE.

The first resolution, which was carried, unanimously ran as follows.—

"Representative Moslems of Dacca urge upon the Moslem leader of India to demand join electorate as most congenial to the progress of the Muslims and the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity; adult suffrage; separation of Sind; equal status for N. W. F. Provinces; and urge further upon the Mussalmans of India to join with the Hindus whole-heartedly for the establishment of Swaraj in India."

Moulvi Mohamed Ebrahim said, "We must not be afraid of the Hindus. We must not look to the British for help. We do not want separate electorate, as it does no good. Joint electorate is the only thing that will save the Muslims. Moslems here in India must live together with the Hindoos on terms of amity and friendship. Separate electorate endangers national unity. Trust the Hindoos and they will trust you.

In the legislative council, we have to fight for our economic regeneration; therefore was must put in the whole strength (Hindus and Mohamedans combined) in the fight which is not possible in separate electorate. According to Islam, there is no difference between man and man. No man can be a true Muslim unless he is a true Indian. There is no difference between Hindus and Muslims. Unity must be attained which is indispensable for the national emancipation."

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Mr. Rezai Karm in his speech contradict the baseless report in a newspaper, in which report an informal discussion among friends at Poribag had been described as a representative meeting of the Moslems of Dacca.

It is intellect and the spirit of sacrifice that counts, and not the number. Our country is the country of the agriculturists who must escape from landloddr, capitalists, money-lenders, etc. In the Socialist State, the fight will not be between the Hindus and Moslems but between capitalists and labourers."—"Liberty."

JAWAHARLAL MOBBED.

Ceylon's Wild Welcome.

KISSED FOR HOMAGE.

Seldom has such a vast and animated crowd assembled in the Fort as that which greeted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he landed in Colombo this morning from the steamer Cracovia.

Tremendous crowds thronged the Customs House and its vicinity. Every inch of space on the pavements was occupied and so were the parapet walls and other colgns of vantage.

Though admission to the Customs House was by ticket both the upper and the lower jetties were packed with people from an early hour. The harbour workmen filled the waterfront on either side of the Customs building. Men clad in khaddar and wearing Gandhi caps were a prominent feature of the crowd.

WELCOMED ON BOARD.

The Cracovia put into harbour sometime after 9 a.m. and shortly after it was berthed a few members of the Reception Committee went on board. They were Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere (Vice-President of the Reception Committee), Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Desai, Messrs. S. Somasunderam, E. G. Adamally, C. S. Anthony, S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike and A. E. Goonesinha.

IMPATIENT CROWD.

The crowd on the lower jetty which surged right to its edges, awaited with impatience the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal and his party. Eventually a wave of frenzied excitement swept over the crowd. They had caught sight of the decorated launch gliding towards the shore. A stampede towards the landing place followed. In the midst of the bustle, the launch drew up at the landing jetty and Pandit Jawaharlal stepped briskly ashore followed by Mrs. Kamala Nehru and their two children.

Shouts of "Jawaharlal Ki Jai", "Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Bande Mataram" rent the air, following a spontaneous burst of thunderous hand-clapping.

Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, President of the Reception Committee, garlanded Pandit Jawaharlal. Lady Dias Bandaranaike garlanded Mrs. Nehru and Mrs. F. X. Pereira garlanded little Miss Nehru

The crowd gave no opportunity for any further formality. Hardly had the gathering been done, when some volunteers formed a cordon round the visitors and furrowing a passage through the crowd hurried the party out to the waiting car. In the rush which followed people were swept off their feet.

MOBBED AND KISSED.

A surging crowd sent up cheer after cheer as Pandit Jawaharlal and his family were conducted to their cars. A procession was formed in the van of which were three cars decorated all with national flags.

Once or twice the cordon of volunteers lost all control of the crowd who made a rush to the Indian leader's car and the throng of people made frantic efforts to mount the footboards. Some of those who succeeded paid their homage to the visitor by kissing him.

At the office of the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company, the procession halted, and Pandit Jawaharlal was garlanded by Mr. I. X. Pereira. The few minutes spent here gave the volunteers an opportunity of forming an orderly procession. A body of fifty men in khaddar and Gandhi caps took charge of the van of the procession. Bearing aloft national flags, richly embroidered standards and palanquins and to the strains of nagasalam music these men ran in front of the cars shouting national slogans and crying out "Nehru Ki Jai" and "Gandhi Ki Jai". The volunteers and a number of "Red Shirts" stood on the footboards of the cars trying to keep the immense crowd from mounting them.

—"Ceylon Observer."

MUSLIMS AND SATYA GRAHA MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

SUBASH BOSE'S TRIBUTE.

"Heart Of Community Is Sound."

FARIDPUR, April 20.

"The heart of the Moslem community was sound. And the communal problem in Bengal could easily be solved if no third party interfered and if the matter were left entirely to Bengal"—said Sj. Subash Chandra Bose in the course of an impassioned speech dealing with the Hindu-Muslim problem, delivered at a largely attended public meeting held last evening in the compound of the Ambica Memorial Hall. A huge crowd, Moslems preponderating gathered to hear what Sj. Bose had to say on this burning topic of the day.

Rising to speak amidst tremendous ovation Sj. Bose said that one thing which above all had struck him most, was the active participation of a large number of Muslim leaders in the demonstration given the other day on his arrival here. This showed to what extent they were in sympathy with the Congress.

MUSLIMS' SYMPATHY.

Continuing, Sj. Bose said there was a vague and, in some places, wrong idea about the attitude of the Mahomedan community towards the last movement. They might not have gone to jail in large numbers but there could be no question about their sympathy with the movement.

Speaking from his experience in Bengal, he said that boycott of foreign cloth would not have been successful if the Moslems had not responded to the call of the Congress. He would even go further and say that there were many places in Bengal, such as Comilla and Gaibandha, where the Congress movement depended solely on Mahomedans.

All this, said Sj. Bose went to show that the heart of the Moslem community was sound. And he thought Bengal would not be lacking in that amount of strong common sense and adaptibility which was required to solve the communal problem, provided, of course no third party interfered. What was wanted was mutual trust and goodwill, in the absence of which neither the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah nor the 17 points of the Sikhs could solve the problem.

EFFECT OF SOCIALISM.

Proceeding, Sj. Bose said the idea that the Mahomedans would not be able to cope with the Hindus as the latter were already much ahead in the matter of wealth, intelligence and education, was utterly mistaken. For, socialism, which was rapidly spreading throughout the world, would surely find acceptance in India, and once India was free, power could not be monopolised by a few landlords or capitalists.

In conclusion, Sj. Bose invited all communities in India to cooperate in the task of creating a Free India that would occupy an honoured place in the comity of nations.—"Liberty".

GOVT. VERSION CHALLENGED

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Sholapur Firing Echo

IN DEFENCE OF MR. RAJAWADE

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 27.

The "Karmayogi" of Sholapur in last Thursday's issue challenges the Government version by publishing again the same account of police firing in Sholapur on the 8th of May for the publication of which Mr. Rajawade has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under Martial Law. The "Karmayogi", also publishes a manifesto signed by 34 pleaders 17 doctors 99 merchants and 31 mill officers of Sholapur declaring that Mr. Rajawade stated facts and that the Director of Information's accusation against Rajawade is wrong. The "Karmayogi" also adduces evidence from official speeches in the Council and statements made by police officers to show that the Government officers themselves do not know all facts.

LEVY OF COMPENSATION

—:o:—

Sholapur Municipality's Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 26.

A very important resolution, protesting against the levy of compensation of Rs. 1,82,000 demanded by the Government to be collected from the house owning citizens of Sholapur, was passed at a Municipal meeting held on Friday last with Rao Bahadur Mulay in the chair. The only councillor who was against the resolution was Mr. Mohomud Isak the brother of Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff, M. L. C., Sholapur.

The levy of compensation is in respect of damage done by the riotous mob during the last riots at Sholapur.

During the debate that took place over the resolution, the said levy of compensation was described as unjust and excessive.

It was also resolved to request the commissioner, Central Division, to revise the amount of compensation by appointing a non-official commission and to allow exemption, specially regard being had to the atmosphere then prevailing in the whole of India and to the momentary frenzy of the uncontrolable mob that committed the excesses.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY

Celebrations At Sholapur

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 26.

The National Flag Day was celebrated here to-day. Early in the morning Prabhat Pheries paraded the different parts of the city and exactly at 8 a.m. big National Flag was hoisted at Tilak Chauk by Dr. Antroliker amidst a large gathering of over 3,000 persons. All standing, the audience respectfully saluted the Flag. Dr. Antroliker made a speech befitting the occasion while explaining the importance of the ceremony he asked everybody to see that the flag was ever kept flying.

At Udipi

(From A Correspondent.)

UDIPI, April 27.

Sunday was observed as National Flag Day. In the morning Deshasevikas youth the Vanarsena and volunteers marched through different routes to the Congress office. A flag was hoisted and a salutation march was arranged. In the evening there was a big procession. A public meeting was held presided over by Mr. Adhikari where Mr. Pandey and other spoke about the significance of the National Flag.

At Hyderabad

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(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, April 27.

Yesterday for the first time in Hyderabad State the tricoloured National Flag was hoisted by Srimati Sitaramammal an Andhra lady. In Hasmatganj Residency presise'y at 8 a.m. Sjt. Krishna Macharca Nanduri and Dr. Melkote organised the function. Sjt. S. N. Ramaswami served as the captain. The function was largely attended.

HINDU-MUSLIM COMPROMISE

—:o:—

Concerning A Chabil In Multan.

MULTAN, April 23.

A joint meeting of influential Hindu and Muslim citizens of Multan was held to-day at Lala Kalyan Das's bungalow with a view to settle the Hindu-Muslim dispute concerning a *chhabil* near a mosque.

Lala Karam Sarain, Municipal Commissioner, put forth the claims of the Hindu community. He said that the *Chhabil* in dispute belonged to the Hindus and that the Muslims had no claim whatever to it. In order to avoid unpleasantness, however, the Hindus were prepared to come to a reasonable compromise with the other community. They were prepared to pay a price to the Muslims for the land on which the *chhabil* was erected, if they were allowed to remain in undisputed possession of it.

COMPROMISE TERMS.

After four hours' discussion, it was decided that the Hindus should demolish the roof and a window of the *chhabil*, that the place should not be used as a temple and that no bells should be rung from there. There would also be no music there. The Hindus also agreed to give one foot of land, adjacent to the mosque, to be utilised in connection with some repairs to the mosque. The religious rites for which the Hindus will use the *chhabil* were defined.

A compromise deed will be presented to the Additional District Magistrate, Sardar Balwant Singh to-morrow, and it is hoped that the prosecution under the security sections and for rioting, started in connection with the disturbance at the disputed *chhabil* will be withdrawn.— "Hindustan Times".

TOLERATION BREEDS LICENSE

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Punjab Governor's Threat

LAHORE, April 26.

After the opening ceremony of the De Montmorency Bridge over the Jhelum this morning, H. E. the Governor of Punjab visited Khushab where he granted interviews to a large number of prominent persons. In the afternoon His Excellency received an address from leading Zemindars of Shahpur district and in the course of his reply reviewed the political situation and how far Gandhi-Irwin Agreement had been implemented by both sides, namely the Punjab Government on the one hand and Congress on the other.

IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT.

The Governor said that while the Punjab Government took immediate steps to implement those portions of agreement with which they were concerned and while Gandhiji the chief leader of the Congress movement and sober elements among Congress were really sincere in wishing that the settlement should not be broken, the rank and file, in some quarters at any rate, did not appear to have made successful efforts to carry out the agreement. The Governor gave several instances in which there had been distinct breaches of agreement and quoted instances of violent speaking and incitement to violence. He pointed out that the policy of utmost toleration so far fursued by the Punjab Government had only in the end bred license and it was time this license was controlled. His Excellency concluded by saying that the Government was responsible both as to the immediate necessities of the situation and in the ultimate cause of good administration in future to suppress disorder, to protect individual rights and liberties and to maintain the fabric of society and it must now act where needs of the case evidently demanded it and where action of individuals took the form of violence or incitement to violence or general incitement to commission of offences or to attempt to seduce the police and military from their duties or seditious activity likely to encourage violence or serious defiance of authority or criminal obstruction or intimidation of individuals in exercise of their rights. The Government will now in future, where offence is clear, no longer stay its hand but will exercise its power under the law and deal with the offenders.—A. P.

NON-STOP SWIMMING RECORD

—:o:—

A Bengali's Daring Feat

NATHNAGAR (Bhagalpur), April 26.

(By Mail.)

Mr. Profulla Kumar Ghosh, of Calcutta, exhibited his skill in Swimming before a large number of men and women at the Buranath Ghat, Bhagalpur. He crossed the Ganges ten times in about two hours without having rest for a single minute.—A. P.

BALANCED BUDGET IN 1934

—:o:—

Australia's Financial Position

LONDON, April 26.

Melbourne.—"Australia must aim at securing a balanced budget by June 30, 1934" is the opinion expressed in the course of series of resolutions passed at the Conference of Loan Council for the purpose of determining the financial position of the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

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